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## RAILROAD BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE, GOES TO PRESIDENT

Expectation Is That It Will Be  
Signed Immediately by Mr.  
Wilson, Providing Machinery  
for Returning Lines to Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor,  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The report of the Senate and House conferees on the return of the railroads to private control and operation was adopted by the Senate yesterday by a vote of 47 to 17. The bill now goes to the President, and the expectation is that he will sign it immediately, thus providing the machinery for the transfer of the railroads from the government to the private owners, which he has already ordered.

Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, speaking for the Senate conferees as the railroad bill entered its final stage through the Senate "after eight months of unremitting, difficult labor," declared that there had at no time been any approach to partisan feeling. Whatever there was in the bill that was worthy of commendation was due just as much to the Democrats as to the Republicans. The conclusion, he said, lay between the two positions that had been originally held by the House and the Senate.

### The Chief Difficulties

He then explained the difficulties that had been so fundamental that one body or the other had to recede. All of these recedings but one were made by the Senate conferees. These were in brief:

The transportation board. The Senate conferees had receded from their demand for this board, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, with two additional members, will exercise all authority necessary for regulation and control.

Federal incorporation. The House conferees inflexibly opposed this plan and it was yielded by the Senate conferees.

The Senate consolidation scheme provided for from 25 to 35 systems, voluntary for seven years and compulsory thereafter. The Senate conferees receded from the compulsory feature, but the fundamental idea is preserved in the provision for the Interstate Commerce Commission to formulate plans for future consolidation. That part of the Senate bill known as Section VI was accepted by the House conferees with two modifications. The period in which the 5½ per cent basis is to continue has been reduced from four to two years.

### Guarantee of Efficiency

"This has been termed a guarantee of income but that is not true in any sense," said Senator Cummins. "It is a guarantee of efficiency for six months. Not a dollar comes from the Treasury. There is no obligation by the government created. The Interstate Commerce Commission is to make rates yielding 5½ per cent as a whole, but it does not guarantee any railroad any given income. It takes no account of stocks or bonds, but is designed to give stability to railway credit in a period of transition and to establish confidence in the minds of the American people.

"Producers want to reach the markets. The overwhelming demand is for transportation itself."

In speaking of the need for additional equipment, Mr. Cummins said that more than \$600,000,000 must be borrowed this year and not less than \$1,000,000,000 next year.

He said that the provision in the rate-making clauses stipulating that carriers should pay the government one-half of the earnings in excess of 6 per cent was not Socialistic, nor was it confiscatory. He believed that its constitutionality would be upheld.

"If we are to look upon transportation as a national subject and accept it as our duty to sustain railway carriers in all communities we must impose some limitations," he said. "I predict that the immediate future will vindicate the justice and efficiency of the feature."

House Opposed Anti-Strike Clause

In regard to the anti-strike section, Mr. Cummins said it had been found early in the conference that the House was unalterably opposed to the Senate provisions making it unlawful "on the part of either employers or employees to maintain the public in order to maintain their disputes. I confess that I yielded upon these provisions of the bill with extreme reluctance. The principle is everlastingly right."

ber of claims asserted by the railways and denied by the Railroad Administration. It would be unpatriotic to criticize or complain, and the deficit must be accepted as a part of the cost of the war."

### Organized Labor Attacked

J. T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, declared that organized labor was attacking the bill because it gave the unorganized employees the right to be heard.

"I have been astonished at the brazenness and arrogance which has marked criticism of the Labor provisions of this bill because it does not outlaw the man who does not belong to a Labor union," he said. "This is not a government of Labor organizations. It must not be perverted in character so as to become the means of denying rights or justice to any class of law-abiding citizens. Threats of industrial revolution, boasts of political vengeance to be wreaked on contemptible cowards who occasionally disgrace public office, vengeance through the manifest ill temper of Labor leaders who mistakenly regard themselves as dictators of public policy may secure temporary advantages detrimental to the general public interests for organizations which they misrepresent, but in the end the public will know and understand. The criticism of this measure, based on the fact that it secures to every railroad laborer the opportunity to have his case heard and decided, and that it does not expressly require that every member of the Labor board representing Labor shall be a member of a Labor union, is un-American, unreasonable, and will not justify in public opinion the opposition to this bill."

### Criticism of Mr. Gompers

Henry L. Myers (D.), Senator from Montana, criticized the attitude of Labor not only in regard to railroad legislation, but in its political propaganda.

"It has come to the point," he declared, "where legislation has got to have the O. K. of Samuel Gompers before it can go through. If we can get one out of three bills opposed by Mr. Gompers the country is doing well."

"I think the threat of Samuel Gompers will be carried out, and members of Congress who have voted for this report will be defeated."

Mr. Myers said he thought there should be "a realignment of political parties. The alignment at present is fictitious. The parties are going on their past records and traditions. What issues have the parties for today and for the future?"

### Labor Men Meeting

Concerted Program Will Be Submitted  
to President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor,  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—All of yesterday was devoted by the various unions of railroad employees, in meetings by crafts, to consideration of the stand the unions will take toward the settlement of their wage demands proposed by President Wilson, and today a general conference will be held and a concerted program drawn up and submitted to the President.

The passage of the railroad bill by the Senate now leaves a veto the Labor men's only hope for defeating it. Failing in this, they are expected to ask the President to appoint at once a wage tribunal independent of the tribunal provided for in the bill, as they are dissatisfied with the form of the labor clause of the bill.

There was nothing to indicate outwardly yesterday that President Wilson would veto a bill which had been more than eight months in the making, nor that he would ignore the provision in the bill for a wage tribunal. He will, however, announce the appointment of a commission of experts to proceed at once to collect data on wages and make a report for the wage tribunal.

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## TREATY DECISION IS EXPECTED SOON

The Only Hope for Ratification  
Is Said to Lie in Acceptance  
by Democrats of Lodge Reser-  
vations as Originally Drafted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor,  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There is little probability, it was indicated last night, of a prolonged fight in the United States Senate over the ratification of the Treaty of Peace. The supporters of ratification on both sides of the Senate look for a decision one way or the other within the next week. They see no purpose in taking up the time that should be devoted to public affairs in prolonged discussion, if, after a vote on Article X it should become apparent that a compromise cannot be secured.

No further action will be taken on the Treaty until Thursday. A special arrangement was made to give the right of way to pending legislation, including the Civil Service Retirement Bill and the district suffrage legislation. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and majority leader, indicated yesterday that the Treaty would not be brought up until these two measures are disposed of.

The balloting on the withdrawal resolution on Saturday last week, senators on both sides said, clearly demonstrated there is little chance of effecting changes in the original Lodge program, even if these changes were to secure the support of the majority leader himself. The alignment in the Senate is such that the "irreconcilable" opponents of ratification in any form can turn the scales and leave Mr. Lodge "high and dry."

For this reason the Massachusetts Senator is not expected to agree to any modifications that would jeopardize his leadership of the Republican majority. The only hope for ratification, it was said, lies in Democratic acceptance of the Lodge reservations as originally drafted. That this program can get the support of 29 Administration senators is gravely doubted by the friends of ratification.

### Democrats to Confer

With the results of Saturday's balloting before them, the Democrats will gather in conference within the next few days to pass on the broad question as to whether or not they will "surrender" and accept the Lodge reservations as the only basis for ratification or repeat their action on November 19 by voting down the compact. The aim of the conference is to end the fight one way or the other. In deciding the question, the old politicians within the Democratic ranks will consider whether or not the League of Nations as an issue will be an asset or a liability in the coming presidential campaign.

Fernfield Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, and one of the most influential members on the Administration side who has been working for a compromise between the opposing factions, has asked Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and acting minority leader, to call a formal caucus in order that formal action might be taken on reservations in accordance with the fact as they confront the party. This Mr. Hitchcock declined to do, but a group of Democrats considered plans to call an informal meeting either for Wednesday or Thursday.

While the entire Treaty situation will come up for discussion at this conference, it was indicated that no Democrat would be bound to abide by the decision of the majority. It is expected that this majority decision, however, will decide the fate of the Treaty and the League of Nations and definitely settle the question as to whether it is to go into the campaign.

It will also hasten the end of the Treaty fight so far as the present effort at ratification is concerned.

The speech delivered by Herbert C. Hoover at Baltimore yesterday was received with considerable interest in senatorial circles. His opposition to making the League a campaign issue, coupled with his prediction as to what would happen in Europe in the next 13 months if settlement is delayed, is indorsed by many senators on both sides, who heartily agree with him, but who are quite unable to see how the Senate deadlock can be broken if the Democrats continue to stand firm against the Lodge reservations.

Senators of all factions took the stand that the Treaty is in the campaign now.

"Of course, if a two-thirds majority of the Senate cannot agree on ratification with the Lodge reservations substantially as they are," said Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, leader of the mild reservationists, "the injection of the Treaty into the campaign is a foregone conclusion. That must be conceded to everybody."

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, leader of the Republican "irreconcilables," said: "The Treaty is already in the campaign, and in the campaign to stick. It is beyond the power of any man to withdraw it from the campaign. Mr. Hoover is simply misinformed as to the situation. The question of ratification will be determined by the American people themselves and not by Mr. Hoover or any other single man."

### Avenue of Escape

Kenneth D. McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, said: "The Treaty is in the campaign. It forced itself as an issue. I feel it would be impossible to follow Mr. Hoover's suggestions. As an issue, I believe the people will demonstrate that they favor the League. I do not know what Mr. Hoover means by lesser reservationists. He might mean Senator Borah. I do not know, but I would like to."

Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, said: "The speech is the utterance of a pure, fearless man. There are many who hope the Treaty will be an issue in the campaign so that they will have an avenue to escape discussing embarrassing domestic questions of vital importance."

Commenting on the Hoover speech, Senator Lodge referred to the statement he made last Saturday on the Senate floor when he asserted that "it is idle to think" that the Treaty can be kept out of the campaign.

## COUNCIL TO DISCUSS HIGH PRICES ISSUE

Peace Conference Arranges to  
Consider With Experts Also  
Question of Exchange Rates—  
Russia the Topic Yesterday

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Monday).—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the Peace Conference today arranged for a discussion at an early date with experts on the problem of the high prices and rates of exchange in Europe. Apparently this will not interfere with the meeting of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and there will be considerably more satisfaction with the news that this topic, which has a meaning for every person, will have such authoritative handling. It is understood that material on all the topics, inflation of currency, emigration of Europe's gold to the United States, Mexico and other countries, and so forth, which might come under the heading of high prices and rates of exchange, will be laid before the council.

Russia was the main topic at Downing Street today, however. The impression gathered in official quarters is that the conference went fully into the new situation created by the Bolshevik victories and that the discussion ranged over such questions as the needs of Central Europe in relation to Russia's supplies of food and raw materials, the vital concern to the world of the regeneration of Russia, and the relations between Bolshevik Russia and Poland.

It is definitely stated, too, that a communication from Capt. James O'Grady, the British representative conducting negotiations at Copenhagen, was laid before the conference, Captain O'Grady, it is declared, having been concerned at Copenhagen with questions concerning prisoners and other issues, which did not come under review today.

### Armenian Delegate Before Commission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Monday).—The Peace Conference commission dealing with the Armenian boundaries met on Saturday at the Foreign Office, when Borghis Nubar Pasha, the chief of the Armenian peace delegation, addressed the commission and strongly appealed for the establishment of a comprehensive Armenian State. He insisted on an outlet on the Black Sea.

### CONFIRM RESIGNATION REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Monday).—A Reuter message from Cannes states that the report of the resignation of Lord Aberdeen, the chairman of the central control board of the liquor traffic, who is staying there at present, is confirmed.

## MR. HOOVER URGES ACTION ON TREATY

In Baltimore Speech He Insists  
League Is Not Partisan Issue  
in Any Sense—Plea Is Made  
in Behalf of the Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor,  
BALTIMORE, Maryland—Herbert C.

Hoover, in an address at the Lyric Theater in this city yesterday, laid special stress upon two themes. He had been asked to make the address at the Commemoration Day exercises of Johns Hopkins University, upon the occasion of his receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws, and it was natural that he should take up the subject of underpaid teachers, and that of depletion in the teaching ranks. Quoting from data collected by recent investigations of the National Education Association and the Bureau of Education, he called attention to the fact that there are at present over 100,000 teaching positions in our public schools which are either unfilled or occupied by teachers below standard.

Mr. Hoover asserts that the largest increases in teachers' salaries have been only 10 or at most 25 per cent, while the increases in cost of living have been from 80 to 85 per cent.

Urging greater devotion to the cause and increased salaries, Mr. Hoover passed abruptly to his second theme, the need to ratify the League of Nations covenant at once, so that order might be restored in Europe. Mr. Hoover urged strongly that this great question should not be used as campaign issue.

"It appears to many of us," he said, "that the most practical hope of immediate ratification lies in the lesser reservationists accepting the proposals of the mild reservationists. The two combined can pass the Treaty."

### Not a Partisan Issue

Mr. Hoover was outspoken and emphatic in his opposition to making ratification of the Peace Treaty with Germany a presidential campaign issue. His contention was that the injection of arguments either for or against reservations would tend to obscure the domestic issues, now pressing upon which there was no real division of public opinion. He warned the leaders of the two great political parties that there was no credit to be gained by either party in attempting to make the League an issue.

He declared that hope for immediate ratification of the Treaty rested in the acceptance by the "lesser reservationists" of the proposals of the "mild reservationists." A combination of these two forces, he said could bring about ratification. "It also appears to us," he continued, "that even from the point of view of the 'lesser reservationists' they will have secured all of the major functions and values of the League. If it be put into being, and if it prove its living value in the world, no one can doubt that any necessary changes will be granted to it by common consent as the years go on. For my part, if the League cannot prove its value under the latest proposals of the 'mild reservationists,' it will never prove them under the proposals of the 'lesser reservationists.'"

### Europe's Real Problem

Mr. Hoover pointed out that in his opinion the danger Europe is facing at present is not so much a revolutionary cataclysm as the "steady degeneration of the standard of living and the slow decay of the forces of stability." Restored productivity, he insisted, is essential if the Allies are to receive the maximum reparation. "Until then we shall not have real peace," he said. "It will be delayed as long as we hang the Treaty in the air, for we are a part of it."

"I do not believe the adherence of the American people to the League requires any demonstration," he continued. "It has been under discussion for eight months. It has been given able debate and consideration in its every complexity. I believe that the majority of our people are convinced of the necessity of reservations with the League. Both parties to the conflict appear to concede this. The conflicting groups over the character of the reservations have gradually abandoned their extreme ground and have come closer and closer to a common mind. It would appear to an outsider that both sides were in agreement on all the great major ideas of the League and the major ideas of reservations, but that they are in disagreement mostly over secondary questions in the review today."

### Confidence Undermined

"In the meantime, the world is held in suspense. Infinite misery goes on accumulating. Forces are set in motion that may yield new conflicts. Already the distrust and undermining of confidence and credit in the world has crippled our export market."

Mr. Hoover counseled moderation in the work to be undertaken by the United States in the rehabilitation of Europe. "We have two extreme views among our people," he said, "upon the policies we should adopt in all these matters. One contends that the ideal is isolation—leave Europe to herself; the other contends for at least moral domination as a mission of international justice. Many of us want neither extreme."

Assuming that the Treaty would be ratified "some day," in "some form," he expressed hope that it might serve to bring about a reduction of armament and the "development of

engines of conciliation, of arbitration, and codes and courts of international justice." Continuing, he said:

"We hope for its influence in the destruction of the economic barriers set up before and since the war which stifle the recuperation of and the free entry of our own commerce over the world. Some of us hope the League will not interpose in international differences except in the last stage necessary to mitigate the growth of conflict. Some of us have no liking for mandates of any European states, for we would thus plunge ourselves territorially into Europe itself with a long train of dangers. Most of us have no ambitions to moral or other domination."

The loaning of money, except to alleviate distress, also was opposed. "Our best assistance in healing Europe's economic wounds lies in the promotion of the great processes of private commerce, not in loans from our government."

### Plea for School-Teachers

Mr. Hoover's references to the Peace Treaty and its ratification was preceded by the presentation of statistics calculated to indicate what he called the "heartbreaking underpayment" of school-teachers. There are, he said, 100,000 teaching positions in the public schools that now are vacant or filled by teachers below standard. The number of teachers receiving less than \$450 a year, he placed at 150,000. Salary increases had been granted in some cases, he said, but these ranged from 10 to 25 per cent, while the cost of living had increased from 80 to 85 per cent. "There is not a university in the United States," he said, "that is not losing, month by month, some of its best ability by the competition of commerce."

## PEACE WITH RUSSIA CALLED NECESSARY

Memorial Advocating Making of  
Peace With Bolsheviks Ad-  
dressed to British Premier—  
Need for Provisioning Europe

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Monday).—There is an outbreak in today's London newspapers of interviews with Nicholas Lenige, the Bolshevik Premier, and accounts of the Russian social conditions written from Moscow. This coincides with the publication of a memorial advocating the making of peace with Soviet Russia addressed to the Prime Minister by a number of prominent people engaged during the past two years in official duties in Russia. The signatories include Lieut. Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, chief of the British military mission to Northwest Russia; Col. F. G. Marsh, British military agent in the Caucasus during 1916 and 1917, who also commanded a brigade at the Murmansk front; E. M. Harvey, recently financial adviser to the North Russian Government and to the High Commissioner of the Rhine; T. Spring-Rice, formerly financial adviser to the British mission in Russia.

The memorial opens by stating that the crimes committed by the Russian Government in the past should be regarded as a bar to its recognition now. They do not believe that the non-Bolshevik governments of Siberia and other places have shown themselves superior to their enemies in humanity, while "in energy, union and resource they have shown themselves inferior."

The memorial develops the view that as the stability of Europe depends mainly on central Europe being adequately provisioned during the coming year, Russia's resources must be made available for that purpose. Otherwise there will be outbreaks of the kind which marked the earlier phases of Bolshevism in Russia. Peace with Russia is necessary, the memorial concludes, both on economic and political grounds to save the Continent of Europe from catastrophe.

### Entry Into Archangel Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Monday).—A Moscow wireless message states that the Red troops entered Archangel on Saturday and that General Denikin's fleet has gone over to the Bolsheviks.

### Probable Polish Peace Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Monday).—According to a Warsaw wireless message, Poland's peace terms to Soviet Russia will probably include the demand for the Soviet Government's renunciation of all the territories which belonged to Poland before the partition of 1762. Poland, the message reads, would then have her hands free to establish relations with the new neighboring states, according to her own interests and desires.

Poland's Russian policy will doubtless be based on collaboration with the friendly Baltic States. Polish statesmen are quite conscious of the historic rôle devolving on Poland, on which the future of eastern Europe and the question of the peace depend. The question presents a very serious problem requiring firm reflection, and as Poland has no reason to fear the results of war with the Bolsheviks, she can discuss the question quickly with her new friends, Latvia and Finland, as well as with the entente.

Possibly the Polish Foreign Minister, Stanislas Patek, will return to Paris and London to discuss a definite arrangement.

## TURKISH DECISION CALLED BEGINNING FOR FRESH WARS

T. P. O'Connor Says Leaving  
Constantinople to Turkey Is  
a Repudiation of Ideals for  
Which Britain Went to War

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Monday).—"Can you imagine Gladstone or Campbell-Bannerman lending himself to such a negation of statesmanship?" was the indignant comment on the Supreme Council's Constantinople decision made by T. P. O'Connor to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the House of Commons tonight. "It is with dismay and despair," he added, "that one learns that Turkey and the Sultan are to be retained in Constantinople at this time of the day and after all our experience of them."

Mr. O'Connor, like many other politicians of all parties, has been deeply stirred at last week's decision, which apparently precluded the country with a fall accompli regarding Turkey, and he has been one of the prime movers in the movement in the House to induce the Premier, if possible, to secure its reversal.

Mr. O'Connor would express no opinion concerning what safeguards for the control of Turkey, in the future, he believed should be adopted, except that, in his opinion, Turkey should be given no more latitude than a tiger in a cage and that the authority of Greece should be extended to the very doors of Constantinople. He would not go into this question, however, because he is still determined to do his utmost, despite all the government's commitments, to secure the election of the Turk from Europe.

### Repudiation of Ideals

To leave Constantinople to Turkey, Mr. O'Connor said, seems to be a repudiation of the ideals for which Great Britain went to war and to be an act of treachery and cruelty to those Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans, to whose liberation we were fully committed.

It was when reference was made to Armenia, however, that Mr. O'Connor spoke with most feeling. To think, he said, that, after the Turks have seared the heart of humanity for two generations with their unspeakable brutality to Armenia, winding up with the massacre of over 1,000,000 of these unfortunate people during the period of the war, we should now abandon large numbers of them, as appears intended, to the same tender hands, almost passes belief.

"I dined today," the Irish leader remarked, "with a Chaldean bishop, who many months ago walked as a refugee from the Turks for 50 days. In that time he passed over 300 villages, where not a single one of their former Christian inhabitants had been left alive. That is just one hitherto overlooked sidelight on the rule which the Peace Conference has decided to perpetuate."

### Armenia and Irish Question

Armenia is, to Mr. O'Connor, another "oppressed nation," and he vehemently blamed the government for its capitulation to "sinister and selfish interests" in this matter. As to the contention that no real solution of the age-long Turkish problem is possible, while the United States holds aloof, he remarked wrathfully: "America would be in Constantinople today to the benefit of the whole world and to the absolute security of all Christian and other subjects of the East, Muhammadan Arabs as well as Palestine Jews, if the British Government had had the vision, courage, and honesty to settle the Irish question."

The Irish leader laughed at his own vehemence, but immediately became serious again. "I have looked into this question," he said, "and I am convinced there is no real ground for the exaggerated apprehensions entertained in some quarters of the effect on Muhammadan opinion of expelling the Turks from Europe. Abdul Hamid and his successors had agents at work for years in the East trying under German instigation to stir up trouble for us by Pan-Islamic propaganda, but it had little effect. I believe, however, that while Turkey remains in Constantinople it will be an organizing center for such propaganda, and probably under German instigation as before."

"The Turkish decision," Mr. O'Connor concluded, "is a calamitous surrender, amounting to a betrayal of the interests of the present and the future. If it is thought to mark the ending of a war, I reply that to me it seems only the beginning for new wars."

### More Protests at Decision

Storm Raised by Peace Conference's  
Ruling Shows No Sign of Abating

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Monday).—The very considerable storm, raised here by the Peace Conference's Constantinople decision, shows no signs of abating.

Yesterday the churches took a hand. At Westbourne Park Chapel, Dr. John Clifford, the well-known Nonconformist, moved a resolution, which was passed, deploring the recent Armenian massacres, indignantly protesting against the Constantinople decision, and requesting that Constantinople be made a free city under a mandatory



of the League of Nations, so that Constantinople might not remain the center and source of political intrigues and a menace to both European and world-wide freedom, righteousness and brotherhood. A similar resolution was unanimously passed also at the Whitehall Conference.

Dr. F. B. Meyer, speaking yesterday at Christ Church, Westminster, advocated the solution of depriving the Sultan of all temporal power but allowing him to remain at Constantinople as the supreme head of the spiritual interests of the Muhammadan world.

#### Demand for Reversal Indorsed

The Rev. S. B. Chapman, preaching at Chapel Royal, Savoy, yesterday, unsparringly condemned the decision to leave the Turks in Constantinople and indorsed the demand that it should be reversed.

Today a memorial is published addressed by well-known people to the Prime Minister, as the chief representative of the British Empire at the Peace Conference. The authority of the memorial is indicated by the following names: The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, Viscount James Bryce, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Arthur Evans, A. G. Gardiner, former editor of The Daily News, Lord Leverhulme, Dr. Gilbert Murray, Dr. A. F. Pollard, professor of English history at the London University, the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, director of the London School of Economics, Dr. Holland Rose, and others.

Recapitulating the facts of Turkish aggression and the wars of annihilation waged against their own unarmed and helpless subjects, the memorial states, "surely our young men have died in vain if such a government is to be confirmed by the sanction of the Peace Treaty."

#### "Misfortune and Scandal"

The memorial states further that it will be a misfortune and indeed a scandal if Constantinople is left in Turkish hands.

This memorial declares that the international intrigues, of which Constantinople is the notorious center, "can best be controlled in the future, if the Turkish Government remains in touch, in its capital, with European civilization." Banished to Asia Minor, the memorial says, such a government would be more than ever subject to reactionary influences.

This parliamentary memorial to the Prime Minister protesting against the Constantinople decision has, however, in a truly remarkable way reminded the Prime Minister of his "pledge" of January 5, 1918, when the Premier said that the Allies were not fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital.

#### Comment in The Times

The Times reverts to the subject today, and while noting that "according to plan" the British High Commissioner has given Turkey the grateful intelligence it is to remain undisturbed at Constantinople, and Lord Chelmsford has sent "tidings far and wide throughout India," it yet insists that the conference and government "cannot impose, as readily as they hoped, this new decree as a fait accompli upon the democracies."

The British Armenia Committee has sent a resolution to the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, and the French Ambassador recommending that the Armenian population in Cilicia be provided with arms, and that sufficient troops be sent to prevent a recurrence of the Turkish massacres and to provide for a future government of Cilicia under a mandatory of the League of Nations, without any interference from or suzerainty of Turkey, and over territory extending to the Armenian frontier.

#### ADRIATIC NOTE FINALLY REVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Finishing touches have been given to the reply of President Wilson to Great Britain, France and Italy on their last note on the territorial dispute between Italy and Jugoslavia, and the reply may be in cables now, or will be sent at least by today. The State Department, it is understood, sent the note in completed form to the President today for his final approval.

To what extent the President will advert to the Hungarian treaty in his reply is not officially indicated, but it was believed that a settlement of the Adriatic dispute could be arrived at without waiting for the Hungarian treaty, which probably will contain a clause stipulating that Hungary will agree to any disposition of the territory the allied and associated powers may make.

#### CAMPAIGN TO STOP THE SALE OF STILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A campaign to prevent the sale of stills for liquor-making purposes has been begun by James F. Shevlin, prohibition enforcement officer for New York, who plans to send out letters to New York manufacturers of stills asking them to instruct their agents to refuse to sell stills to all who do not swear out an affidavit that the apparatus is not being bought for the purpose of distilling liquor. The law provides that all stills must be registered with the Collector of Internal Revenue, and penalties are fixed for failure to comply with that law. A fine of from \$500 to \$5000 is also imposed on the making of a mash fit for distillation.

#### RETURN OF THE SOVIET ARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United States army transport Buford, known as the Soviet Ark, arrived in this port yesterday, after having landed 249 deported "Reds," including Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, at Hango, Finland, whence they were sent to Russia.

## HUNGARIAN REPLY HANDED TO COUNCIL

Objections to Peace Treaty Terms Mainly Based Upon Fundamental of Self-Determination—Impartial Plebiscites Asked

PARIS, France (Monday)—The final documents annexed to the Hungarian reply to the allied peace terms were presented to the secretary of the Peace Conference on Saturday last.

The French press has intimated that the London conference would take up the Hungarian reply, but it is learned that no official notice to this effect has been given to the Hungarian delegation headed by Count Albert Apponyi. The Hungarian attitude has been represented here as an uncompromising rejection of the proposed detachment of Transylvania and other territories and the economic terms of the Treaty. It became known, today, however, that the reply is based rather on the fundamental of self-determination. It questions the exactitude of the representations made to the Peace Conference by neighboring countries regarding their ethnological, historic and territorial claim. It says that Hungary is willing that the population of all the contested regions should decide by an impartial plebiscite, not dominated by troops of occupation, whether they wish to remain Hungarian.

#### "Boundaries Not Defensible"

It is contended by the Hungarians in their answer that the boundaries proposed by the Treaty are strategically and economically favorable to the adjoining countries but are unjust to Hungary and not defensible on either ethnological or historical grounds. It is pointed out that in addition to Transylvania, the boundaries proposed leave outside of Hungary a strip of territory from 35 to 40 miles wide, and entirely surrounding Hungary, in which the Hungarian population is in the overwhelming majority.

It is also alleged that the Treaty cuts off a large population in the Carpathians which in the past has depended for its existence upon the work of these people during the summer on the Hungarian plains. These plains are to remain Hungarian, and the mountaineers, it is argued, will thus be deprived of their means of existence.

The proposed frontier lines, it is pointed out, likewise break up important public works erected at an expense of many millions of crowns, along the Theiss and the Danube, some of the dikes and pumping stations being allotted to one country, while others which are connected with such works and operated in conjunction with them are left to another country.

#### Question of the Railways

Another point made is that the railways winding through the contested territory are repeatedly cut by the Peace Treaty line, so that it will be impossible, it is declared, to operate them successfully.

The point on which the Hungarians appear to be most apprehensive is the detachment of territory in western Hungary for annexation to Austria. They ask that plebiscites be held there also.

Promises made in the reply that even should the plebiscites proposed in Transylvania reject the alternative of annexation to Rumania, complete political autonomy, with economic union with Hungary, would be given to Transylvania. The reply declares that while 43 per cent of the population of Transylvania is Rumanian, the territory has belonged to Hungary for 1000 years and the Rumanians who moved in were exiles who found asylum there when they fled before the Turks. It is added that the Rumanians in that territory had never demanded annexation to Rumania, but that they were divided, one party favoring autonomy and another remaining loyal to Hungary. The reply asks for the appointment of a commission to investigate the atrocities alleged to have been committed in Transylvania by the Rumanian troops of occupation.

#### PARIS PAYS TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Speaking at a banquet in observance of George Washington's birthday, Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador to France, expressed confidence that France would be restored quicker than anybody supposed was possible, but added that work for every one was essential.

Today also no fewer than 14 societies paid tribute at the equestrian statue in Washington Place and special services were held at the American churches. An official luncheon was also arranged at the American Embassy.

The Stars and Stripes were flown beside the Tricolor over the Hotel de Ville, and messages were exchanged between Adrien Oudin, the chairman of the Paris Municipal Council, and the citizens of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

#### FRENCH COMMENT ON GERMAN DEBT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—An amazing report in the newspaper, the "Soir," states that Germany is approaching both England and the United States with the idea of obtaining assistance to wipe off her indebtedness to France. The appointment of Raymond Poincaré as president of the Reparations Commission is taken as proof that France means to press for payment without mercy and that, therefore, Germany

is prepared to give every possible guarantee to England and America to get rid immediately of the French claims. The "Soir" even says that England is lending a favorable ear to the approach, but adds that although it is possibly true that Germany is dreaming of a Germano-Anglo-American entente, it is already certain that any overtures to that end would receive but short shrift.

#### PREMIER OF FRANCE RETURNS TO LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—This morning Alexander Millerand, the French Premier, returned to London, accompanied by Victor Scialoja, the Italian Foreign Minister, to continue the discussions of the Adriatic, Turkish, and Russian problems. Mr. Millerand, it is understood definitely, is opposed to the smallest diplomatic recognition of the soviets, but has now come round to view the commercial relations with Bolshevist Russia as inevitable and indispensable.

Mr. Nitti is in favor of entirely normal connections and Mr. Lloyd George only feely protests against the idea of peace. The French view now is that there is a strong probability that the triumph of the Bolsheviki will cause their downfall by releasing forces which hitherto have felt patriotically bound to rally round even a detested government because it was fighting an invader.

#### WITNESSES TESTIFY TO RECEIVING MONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—Thirty-five witnesses were called to the stand in the Newberry case Monday. Thirty-four of the witnesses testified to receiving small sums of money from various respondents now on trial. All of them testified that they distributed literature or circulated petitions for the Senator, for which they were paid.

The monotony of the day's session was broken just before adjournment, when the government produced George M. Gottfried of New York City, business manager of the North American Review, which publishes Harvey's Weekly. The government sought to show that Senator Newberry in April, 1919, wrote a letter to Mr. Gottfried subscribing to the weekly for 149 of his friends. The court ruled out the testimony and would not allow the introduction of the letter.

#### CAMPAIGN IN AID OF NEGRO SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HAMPTON, Virginia—The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is conducting a national campaign, to continue until Saturday next, in an effort to interest Negro people in a more thorough education of their children.

The association is waging this campaign through the public press and mass meetings. It is proposed to interest legislatures in the need of educating Negro children through providing better trained and better paid teachers, as well as in rural school terms, especially in the larger districts.

The campaign is being conducted with the full knowledge of the public school officials, and in full harmony with them. It is a cooperative movement to improve Negro citizenship through greater intelligence.

#### COMMERCE CHAMBER FORMED IN HARBIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the organization of an American Chamber of Commerce in Harbin, Manchuria, the list of such organizations for the furtherance of commerce between the United States and China is increased to four. The others are at Shanghai, Peking, and Tientsin. There are now 14 countries in which Americans have organized chambers of commerce.

The new chamber at Harbin has a small membership at the start, but the interest of United States manufacturers in trade with Manchuria and adjacent territory promises to make for enlarged membership as additional commercial representatives are sent from the United States. Frank L. Cole is chairman of the chamber, and F. C. Lynch, secretary and treasurer.

#### FRENCH MINERS AND THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Yves le Troquet, the French Minister of Public Works, has received representatives of the coal miners of northern France, who declared that they are prepared to do all they can to accelerate the production of fuel, but stated that the eight-hour law makes the task difficult. They suggested a conference with the workers at which much higher pay for overtime should be offered, while the owners would pledge themselves not to increase the price of coal to the consumer.

## TEACHERS' SALARY INQUIRY BEGUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A movement to investigate the shortage of teachers and various salary increase proposals has been begun by Anning S. Prall, president of the Board of Education, who has called a meeting of the board for today, when the question of holding public sessions will be discussed. At these meetings the Board of Estimate and Legislators will be invited to discuss plans for taking the testimony of the superintendent of schools and the members of the Board of Superintendents and Examiners as to conditions, and their proposals for remedy.

Mr. Prall has asked John Finlay, state education commissioner, to remove the stay which he fixed on the state school survey committee last October, and allow it to direct part of the investigation. He has also asked for an immediate decision on the board's right to conduct the school survey.

Several hundred teachers have protested to commissioner Finlay against the cut of one-third of the total income of the city school teachers which, it is said, has been made in the salaries paid February 15. The protest says that a \$4 monthly increase instead of \$12 has been given, and that the \$8 deduction taken from the \$13 granted January 1 leaves the actual increase over former schedules \$6 monthly or \$60 yearly, instead of one-third of \$500, as per the Lockwood bill, which divides the total increase for a period of three years.

#### BRITISH CONSCRIPTION TO BE ABOLISHED SOON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Conscription in Great Britain is to be abolished at the end of March, according to an announcement made by Winston Churchill, British Minister of War, in the House of Commons today. This means that all conscripted men will be demobilized before May 1 at the latest. After that date the British Army force will number about 220,000, exclusive of Indian troops. Any further reduction is improbable at present, owing to conditions in Palestine and Mesopotamia.

The Minister of War has estimated that 35,000 men will be required to keep order in Ireland, where only 25,000 were stationed before the war.

#### RESIGNATION OF A. K. MACLEAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Hon. A. K. Maclean, Minister without Portfolio in the Government, has resigned. Mr. Maclean, who is a Liberal Unionist, and one of the original members of the Union Government, gives as his reason for resignation the fact that he entered the government for the duration of the war and a reasonable period thereafter, and that his contract has expired.

While Mr. Maclean held no portfolio, he held several acting memberships during his régime including that of Finance. He intends to hold his seat as member for Halifax in the meantime.

#### NEED OF THIRD PARTY IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The need for a new political party was discussed last evening, at the New England Conference of the Committee of Forty-Eight, held in Tremont Temple. Dudley Field Malone and Allen McDuffy, both of New York City, were the speakers.

Mr. McDuffy declared that the need of the public in this country was a means of expression at the ballot box. The Democratic and Republican parties were essentially one; there were no issues between them, and their campaigns were of no real significance. It was time that the votes of the people were allowed to count.

#### STANDARD OIL TO CUT DOWN EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The exportation of refined petroleum products by the Standard Oil Company of California will from now on be kept at a minimum and will be only for the filling of contracts already made, according to an announcement by that company. Standard agents have been notified to make no contracts for the sale of fuel oil without reference to the home office. A few days ago the company also discontinued the manufacture and sale of distillate, which is used largely in such industries as fishing fleets, river boats, and farm tractors, thus obliging these users to make use of gasoline or kerosene. There has been some criticism of this action, but the company states that it was made necessary by a shortage of fuel oil.

The crude oil production of California

is 25,000 barrels a day less than the requirements, according to the Standard Oil Company, and the deficiency for 1920 at the present rate of production will be 10,000,000 barrels. There is at present on hand in storage in California 30,000,000 barrels of crude oil, but according to this concern only 14,000,000 barrels of this amount are available for the market. Stock to the extent of 10,000,000 barrels, it is said, is necessary as a working capital, and 6,000,000 barrels are in pipe lines and tank bottoms and are entirely unavailable.

The Standard has recently increased the prices it is paying for crude oil at the well. Gasoline is now selling for 21½ cents a gallon on the Pacific coast.

#### WASTE AT MUSCLE SHOALS PLANT DENIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Charges of wholesale waste in the construction of the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant were denied yesterday by representatives of the Air Nitrates Corporation, the builders, before the House War Expenditures Committee, more than a score of witnesses having been assembled to support the corporation's contentions.

J. L. Andrews, counsel for the corporation, a subsidiary of the American Cyanamid Company, declared there had been no reckless waste or extravagance, that the plant was built on hurry up orders and that while most of the labor was inefficient, the corporation had made every effort to expedite construction without unnecessary tax on the government. The cost of material, labor, and freight was much heavier than the contractors had counted on; he said, and this ran the total about \$9,000,000 above estimates. He denied also charges of brutality by the police and company guards.

#### EXCHANGE AFFECTS TRADE ON BORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Because of the intimate business relations between Canadians and Americans living in Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit, the present exchange situation is reflected in an unusually clear manner here. Bankers in Windsor told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Canadian checks returning from Detroit have fallen off nine-tenths since the Canadian dollar has been heavily discounted. Canadian merchants report they note an increased trade, thousands who formerly crossed the river to Detroit now buying at home. Heads of two leading Detroit department stores, when interviewed, were not able to report a difference in business, but many firms are ignoring bank rates and advertising that Canadian money is accepted at par, in an effort to retain past patronage.

#### TELEPHONE UNION MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Despite the reported settlement of differences between the New York Telephone Company and its operators, a movement to unionize them, in charge of Miss Theresa Sullivan, vice-president of the Operators Union, is now under way.

## CREDIT CONTROL IS RESERVE BOARD AIM

It Promises to Use Its Full Power to Restore Pre-War Equilibrium of Commerce and Industry in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For the purpose of restoring the pre-war equilibrium of commerce and industry in the United States, the Federal Reserve Board announces in its annual report to Congress, made public yesterday, that it will use its full power to regulate and control the credit situation. This will constitute in the opinion of the board a test of the ability of the reserve system to check expansion and induce normal liquidation.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Recommendations were made to Congress in the report of the Federal Reserve Board, given out yesterday, for amendment of the Reserve Act which would permit reserve banks, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, to establish normal maximum lines of credit accommodation for member banks. An ascending scale of rates would be provided, in event money was borrowed above the maximum line. This, the board believed, would induce banks to hold their own large borrowings in check and thus work to the end that credit expansion on a large scale would be stopped.

#### Warning on Too Rapid Deflation

Warning was given that the country must guard against too rapid deflation. "Deflation merely for the sake of deflation and a speedy return to 'normal'—deflation merely for the sake of restoring security values and commodity prices to their pre-war levels, without regard for other consequences, would be an insensate proceeding in the existing posture of world affairs," the report said.

"It must never be forgotten that productive industry is profoundly affected by credit conditions. Modern business is done on credit. One of its life-giving principles is credit. . . . The ultimate test of a credit system must be found in what it does to promote and increase the production of goods."

#### Control of Credit

In explanation of its increase in discount rates, the board said that this had been the traditional method of credit control. Its use, however, presupposes normal conditions, and these, it was pointed out, do not all exist at this time. While a high reserve bank rate was shown to act as a restraining influence upon borrowings, it may operate as well to attract supplies of credit from other centers. It is this condition, among others, that was said by the board to make imperative the use of its power in controlling credit and starting deflation.

"There need be no apprehension as to our ability to effect the transition from war-time to peace-time conditions," the report stated, "if reasonable safeguards against the abuse of credit are respected. Our economic

and financial position is, at the bottom, safe and sound."

A plea was made, in this connection, for complete absorption by investors of outstanding portions of war securities issues. As these pass into the hands of permanent holders and the national debt is reduced by the operation of the sinking fund, there gradually will come a proper balance between the "volume of credit and the volume of concrete things," the board explained.

#### Greater Production

The specific of greater production was urged again as one of the methods by which the "proper balance" might be materially aided. But the board directed attention to dangers which lie in the path of great production unless that production is immediately followed by distribution and avoidance of wasteful consumption. "It emphasized that hoarding must not be practiced or the stimulant of production will avail nothing."

"These are the fundamental economic processes upon which the proper functioning of the federal reserve banks must depend," the report said. "The federal reserve system can do much to assist these processes, but it cannot of itself alone compel them. Effortless action along these lines involves the intelligent and earnest cooperation of business and the community generally."

"While the Federal Reserve Board will always be mindful of the interdependence of credit and industry and the influence exerted on prices by the general volume of credit, the board, nevertheless, cannot assume to be an arbiter of prices. Its primary duty as the guardian of the nation's ultimate banking reserve, is to see that the banks under its supervision function effectively and properly as reserve banks."

#### One of Potent Causes of High Prices

The granting of extensive credits to foreign trade and the resultant keen competition in our own markets with the foreign buyer was charged by the board as being "one of the potent causes of high prices." It was shown that the demand for commodities from domestic as well as foreign sources was so far in excess of the supply that the increased cost of credit can be and is absorbed in the price. Speculation, therefore, has not been effectively checked by advances in interest rates because of the anticipated—and usually realized—large profits, according to the analysis.

The board took occasion to restate its opposition to the financing of exports which require long term credits through banking operations as distinguished from appeals to the securities market. Of America's balance of trade for the calendar year—\$4,017,745,000—approximately \$2,000,000,000 was declared to have fallen as credit transactions on the commercial banks. Treasury advances during the year amounted to \$1,757,989,000, but this was not regarded as sufficient to offset the corresponding measure of expansion necessitated by the carrying of the credit balance.

All of these credit arrangements, it was asserted, indirectly reflected back to the federal reserve banks. Although none of the paper tendered by the foreign buyers was discountable at reserve banks because of legal restrictions, commercial banks which have received it were believed to have turned in other obligations for re-discounting, which otherwise would have been sent through that channel.



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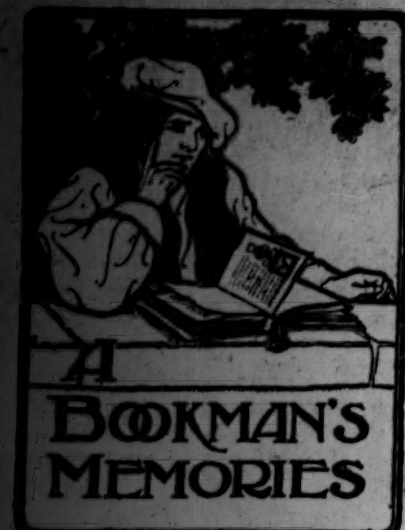
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## Mrs. Humphry Ward

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
To be an Arnold is, I suppose, something like being a Lodge.

Born into the Arnold family, granddaughter of the famous Dr. Arnold of Rugby, known to every reader of "Tom Brown's School Days"; niece of Matthew Arnold; married to a Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College, Oxford, Mrs. Humphry Ward has lived in an atmosphere of culture, and in an environment of intellect, breeding, and high purposes that the ordinary person reads about, but seldom achieves.

She has known everybody of importance—Scholars and Statesmen, Dukes and Debutantes, Ambassadors and Artists, Bishops, Poets, Novelists, Historians, and Politicians.

From the best society in Oxford she passed to the best society in London when her husband, T. Humphry Ward, was appointed art critic of The Times and leader writer. He has now resigned those important posts, but Mrs. Humphry Ward is as busy as ever. Her pen never rests, her sociological and educational activities never cease. Among her recent literary activities since "England's Effort" of 1916, are "Mistake," 1917, "Helena," an after-the-war romance, recently published, and two volumes of her Literary Recollections. She has also converted the Passmore Edwards Social Settlement, in Bloomsbury, her child, into a Settlement for Women and Children only, and she has lately been appointed one of the seven London women magistrates. Her son was a member of Parliament, she is related to the Forsters, and one of her daughters married a Trevelyan, third cousin of the author of "Macaulay's Life and Letters."

These bold particulars, because one must associate Mrs. Humphry Ward, whether one belongs to the Haves or the Have Nots, with the reigning families of culture and influence.

This air of culture, breeding, and well-being is very evident in her books, and is one reason for their immense popularity: it is also very evident in her Literary Recollections wherein we move through a society in which high thinking, and meeting eminent people, is the routine of each day. Think of calling Matthew Arnold uncle and the memory of reading "Essays in Criticism" in 1868—"It is not too much to say that the book set for me the currents of life"; think of helping one's husband to review John Morley's "Cobden" for The Times; think of choosing nine books for Lord Acton's bedside when he visited the Wards at Stocks, their country house; think of hearing Mr. Gladstone say in private conversation—"There are still two things left for me to do. One is to carry Home Rule; the other is to prove the intimate connection between the Hebrew and Olympian revelations"; think of being in a railway carriage with Mr. Arthur Balfour while he was reading Green's "Prolegomena to Ethics."

To the large world Mrs. Humphry Ward is known as a most readable and most helpful novelist, with a fascinating power of depicting young girls. Her young men, usually rising personages of good family and good looks, are not as convincing to males as are her young women. Mr. W. L. George in his division of British novelists into the neo-Victorian, the Edwardian, and the neo-Georgian groups does not mention Mrs. Ward. Personally, I prefer her books to those of Mr. W. L. George. Nothing Mr. George has written has affected me like "Helbeck of Bannisdale" and "Eleanor." I do not pretend to have read all Mrs. Ward's novels, for she is rather prolific, and her books do not permit themselves to be skipped; but all that I am acquainted with are on the side of right living, right thinking, and aspiration, and I find them a deal more consolatory and stimulating than many of the works by members of the neo-Victorian, the Edwardian, and the neo-Georgian schools. I imagine that Mrs. Ward would be quite pleased and proud simply to be called a Victorian novelist, that is, one who is concerned with world movements rather than with local movements. Mr. W. L. George announces his recreation (see "Who's Who") as "Self-Advertisement." Mrs. Ward's recreation is (I know her)—Doing Good.

Mrs. Ward also has views about her fellow novelists. She had an immense admiration for Henry James; she considers that "The Portrait of a Lady" is the masterpiece of his earlier manner, and "The Ambassadors" of his later period; and she contrasts the art of Henry James with the art "so false and confused" of H. G. Wells, "with its floods of clever, half-considered journalism in the guise of conversation, hiding an essential poverty of creation." But it is not my business to pit novelist against novelist. I suppose the author of "Kipps" has something to say about the author of "Robert Elsmere."

It is many years since I read "Robert Elsmere," which was published in 1888, but I well remember the discussion it aroused and its

popularity which was greater, I believe, in America than in England. More than 500,000 copies were sold in the United States. It was selling well before Mr. Gladstone's famous review in The Nineteenth Century, but it was that review that hastened the pace and made "Robert Elsmere" the best seller of the day. It was begun in 1885, the writing of it took nearly three years, and when it was finished in March, 1887, writes Mrs. Ward, "I came out from my tiny writing room, shaken with tears, and wondering, as I sat alone on the floor, by the fire, in the front room, what life would be like, now that the book was done."

That was quite the right way to behave in Victorian times, and the right answer to the tears was, of course, to write more novels. This the author proceeded to do, and to remove in time from Russell Square to Grosvenor Place, facing the gardens of Buckingham Palace, and from Haslemere, which was becoming quite suburban, to Stocks, a beautiful little estate near Tring in Hertfordshire.

"Robert Elsmere," which Oliver Wendell Holmes said was "the most effective and popular novel we have had since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,'" was not Mrs. Ward's first book. It was preceded by "Milly and Olly," 1881, a story for children that "wrote" a translation of Amiel's "Journal," 1885, and "Miss Bretherton," 1886. Before that there was hard intellectual preparation for her chosen career of letters with a leaning toward exegesis, not as arduous and thorough a preparation as that of George Eliot, but a preparation, in each case, for a life of plain living and high thinking, and in each case the writing of fiction sprang unasily but inevitably from severer studies. To each fiction eventually revealed itself as the right method of self-expression.

Among the future novelist's intellectual preparations were several articles on early Spanish Kings and Bishops, and on the origins of modern Spain; a pamphlet on "Unbelief and Sin"; magazine papers, articles for The Times, and of the translation of Amiel's "Journal Intime"; then "Miss Bretherton," suggested by the brilliant success in 1883 of Mary Anderson, and so to "Robert Elsmere."

A full life, a life still crowded with effort and interest, a life that any woman of intellect and vision would delight to live. And in it three unique episodes. She called the magnificent Matthew Arnold—Uncle Matt, she was reviewed by Gladstone, and she sits in the City of London as a Woman Magistrate.

## PINK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
The other dachshunds are much handsomer. They had a black granddaddy, so their noses shine like black lacquer, their toenails have a



When a gramophone joined the family circle we wondered what would happen

fine dark polish, and black eyelashes shade their very melting eyes. Pink is red all over now that he is grown up, but when he was a puppy a good deal of him was pink. He has a nose like a brown boot, and his eyes are green. He isn't handsome, but he is, oh, so dreadfully affectionate.

When his dear family came in wet, and bend down to remove the soaking boot, Pink licks them sympathetically in the eye. This they have never really learned to like, but Pink is used to rebuffs. He merely bounces and licks again. If very severely snubbed he groans, and sits humbly by the beloved foot, licking a portion of the snubber's skirt. His family have not very stony hearts, and this is apt to melt them.

We are not quite sure whether Pink dislikes music, or whether he loves it so much that he can't bear it. His mistress says that he likes to hear her sing, but I am bound to say that he expresses admiration in a painfully unusual manner. Getting as near to the piano stool as possible he rolls upon his back. A sort of continuous growling proceeds from the depths, whilst at intervals he bites the carpet, or breaks in upon a crescendo passage with an impassioned howl. When a gramophone joined the domestic circle we all wondered what would happen. Nothing happened. Mme. Clara Butt did her very best. The room quivered, but Pink didn't move an eyelash. Caruso lifted the roof. Pink's mistress took refuge in the hall and held her ears. Pink remained "more than common calm." Even the violin records fail to move, or even interest him in the smallest degree. We can't explain it, but our gratitude is fervent. I have been laughing at Pink, but I love him very much. If you love people you may laugh at them. It's one of the perquisites. And I love him because—well, why does one love people? He is faithful and exasperating, loving and tiresome, and—so is Pink.

## MOVING PICTURE CENSORSHIP

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
The person who would insist with any warmth that the moving pictures didn't need some kind of gentle curtailment of their exuberance might fairly be considered non-existent.

Even the fur-coated producer himself, who is so certain that he knows, always has known, and always will know exactly what the public wants—"Through long experience and knowledge of human nature, sir"—even he, if you get him in a corner and make something with him, would probably admit after a time that some of his rivals' output needed attention either within or without the palace of production.

The man in the street, totally inarticulate and largely indifferent, grunts and growls and stays away as long as a week at a time after a particularly bad experience; and as for the few who possess any artistic conscience, they have been "had" so often that in self-defense they have learned something about the business and positively refuse to be lured, unless they have some sort of an idea of what they are going to see.

Without prejudice, therefore, it can be admitted that there is basis for the contention that the movies are not exactly perfect, and that somehow, or in some way, it would be a good thing to supervise them, much in the same way that morals and manners have to be supervised, when they take the bit between their teeth and the fences in their stride. So the problem filters down into a question of ways and means and not of years and days, although the producer rather over-virtuously vociferates that the public is the only proper censor and that he alone should be entrusted with the task of commending or condemning them by means of his presence or absence at their shrine.

## The Man in the Street

But with all due respect to the democracy involved, it will not do. The man in the street knows no more about the moving picture art than he does about any other kind of art, and he never will, so long as there is no one to show him, and the producer has divined what he wants in his most apathetic moods, and gives it to him with both hands, because it would cost a good deal more to give him something better.

So he labels the frankly vicious "red-blooded" as an appeal to robust masculinity, and apocryphal nonsense about studios and virtuous models as artistic, to appeal to that ilk, and when there is nothing whatever to be said about it, red, white, or blue, he sends it out under the aegis of the star actor, hoping it will not return to him void of profits.

The result of it is that the movies, to put it mildly, are not making the progress as an art which they might do. The orgy of production has glutted the channels of the commonplace or worse, and hardly a trickle has split over into the pools of art. If the censorship is going to be any good, it has got to change this. It is a good thing that the present deplorable state of affairs has developed under the censorship, so the censorship per se is nothing to chuckle about or strive after making more drastic, unless there is going to be a radical change for the better in its plan of campaign.

## Censorship at Fault

Up to the present the censorship has been too occupied with cutting out the "winner of the girls' swimming race," so to speak, because she wasn't dressed for the street, and then permitting 50 minutes of vice and vulgarity because it thinks that is what the man in the street's dreams are made of—which goes some distance to show that the censor has not had a much better idea of what the public wants than his friend the producer.

The censorship is due for a spring cleaning; with some of the Comstockian cobwebs out of the way it would be easier to see the larger issue. The sets of princely rules, judged on its merits and according to its motives. This would begot moral courage, and moral courage would not be content with obliterating occasional inches; it would return the whole "eight mass state parts" to the manufacturer with a statement of its misdeeds and an added rider, "Don't do it again."

Then when films appeared which had ideas and ideals, even if they did include slightly unconventional things the censors might look upon them as proper, time better times and invite all their friends to go and see them. All this would give the producer confidence after a time. He probably wouldn't like to see the "Don't do it again" because they would hit his pocket; but they would be grand experiences for him, and the approval of his better attempts would soon lead him to make them exclusively.

And that inevitably brings the situation down—or up—to the personnel

of the censorship, whether it is national, state, or parochial, and it is possible to imagine that national would be the best because it would be easier to get the highest qualities of character—and they are needed.

## Women on the Censorship

There is a great cry for more women on the censorship, probably because men have made such a mess of it, but it is not essentially a sex question. Anyone may have the artistic understanding and the sympathies that are necessary, and anyone may not.

The moving picture play is still an art; it has been horribly degraded, but it is to an art that it must return and as an art it must live, if it is to live at all. So artists should be members of all censorship boards. The right kind have a better proportion and perspective about certain things than other people, and they have so long ago outgrown the verdict of "the fool of the family" that there can be no excuse for ignoring them.

The artist could be trusted to record the crimes of artistic anachronism as well as those of moral deviation, and his training would preserve his equanimity before the "winner of the girls' swimming race!"

Both producer and censor lack a sense of humor, and both take themselves too seriously. The one gets positively farcical at times with his little list of "thou shalt nots," and the other completely insufferable in his claim to know what the public wants; but with a sense of art and humor they might be brought to understand each other, and to work together instead of against each other, for the man in the street's benefit.

## Enjoyable for the Layman

Just think of the good man in the street, in such circumstances! He would not know what was happening to him, he would be having such a good time. Just think if he could pay his modest money and see movies that were rather more beautiful and artistic than he had ever seen before, rather more amusing than he had conceived possible, movies that were cheerful without being mawkish, and gay without being glutinous!

He would not worry what had become of educational vivisection or pseudo-scientific swat-the-fly. He would never even remember the vice and vulgarity with their "red-blooded" subtleties, and as for the "stars" in their courses, they would have to bring along something better than their own effulgence for him ever to look at them. He would just laugh and grow fat—not to say educated—and he would call for his sisters and his cousins and his aunts to come and do likewise; and while they were on the way he would run home for his children, whom he had been afraid to take to anything but the trite ever since they were old enough to ask questions.

And the joke about the whole thing is that if you got the right kind of censors and gave them the right kind of powers, they would save the public and the producer enough money in one year to endow schools for play-wrights, producers, censors and all, in every state and province on the continent.

## THE MISSEL THRUSH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A pleasing feature of the recent stormy weather has been the winter song of the missel thrush, for, unlike the rest of our mid-winter melodists, he waits not for the advent of spring-like mornings and insipid dawn, but sings his loudest and best from the storm-tossed branches in the orchard. His song is often mistaken for that of his smaller relative, the song thrush, also of course a winter singer, but the practiced ear can tell you in a moment from which bird the notes have come. Soon, however, the black-bird will join in the choir, and then identification will become more difficult, for the early notes of this yellow-billed butler of the spring are not at all unlike the fine bold phrases of the missel thrush, which you hear now by the half-hour together in wildest gale and storm.

The missel thrushes start the business of nest-making very early in the year, so when you hear the male bird's challenge, "Tyrr-a-weet-a-weet-a-wee," ringing wild and loud from the same tree tops day after day, you may be fairly certain that his home for the spring will not be far away from the scene of his joyous caroling. And presently you will hear him no more, for when nesting begins in real earnest, his domestic duties leave him but little time for carols and lighter pleasures. You will, therefore, know his whereabouts only when you catch a glimpse of his beautiful spotted breast, or hear his clamorous chidings at unwelcome attentions to his home, for beyond most species the missel thrush is bold and fearless in protecting the nest and the little ones, and will spare no pains in driving the unwelcome intruder away.

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## MODERN MASONIC MOVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Duke of Connaught has again been nominated, for the nineteenth successive year, as grand master of England, and his grandnephew, Prince Albert, brother of the Prince of Wales, has now been initiated into the craft. In proposing the toast of the latter at the initiation banquet, Lord Amphil, the pro grand master, said that the British royal family had long association with the craft, and he thought that Freemasons throughout the world would rejoice in the renewal of that association in the persons of the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert. It was reasonable to expect that in due course of time—which he hoped might be long delayed—the Prince of Wales might be in a position to occupy the post of supreme master of English Freemasons. Incidentally, he mentioned that the Prussian imperial family, up to the time of the former Kaiser, but not including him, had been intimately connected with Freemasonry.

The meeting which took place recently in Scotland between the representatives of the three grand lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland is to be made an annual fixture. This year the representatives of the three governing bodies will meet for conference in Dublin and in the following year in London. It is hoped that by these conferences there may be a strengthening of purpose and that the effect of concerted action in the work of the order may be manifested.

## Progress of Scottish Grand Lodge

Figures are now available showing the extraordinary progress of the grand lodge of Scotland during the past year. The official year for Scotland ends on November 29, and during the 12 months expiring then, 31 new lodges were formed and 45,300 initiates enrolled, contrasted with nine new lodges and 25,354 initiates in 1918, and eight new lodges and 15,837 initiates in 1917. The income of the grand lodge of Scotland during the past year was £42,588 as against £23,421 in the previous year, while the expenditure decreased from £23,421 in 1918 to £6,088 in 1919.

Increases are also reported in the receipts for the benevolent, annuity, and orphan funds. For the past year, therefore, a record has been established in the grand lodge of Scotland, as is known to have been the case also in regard to the grand lodge of England, although official figures are not yet available and this is almost certain to prove the case also with the grand lodge of Ireland.

## A Grand Lodge Discovery

An interesting discovery of another grand lodge in the annals of English Masonic history has just been made by Eustace B. Beesley, the newly appointed president of the Manchester Association for Masonic Research, a fact that will be of great interest to Masonic students in the United States. Shortly after the union of the ancient and modern grand lodges in 1813, difficulties arose among the Lancashire lodges, resulting in open rebellion by a number of brethren, apparently mostly of "ancient" origin, which so embarrassed the provincial authorities that they were unable to deal with the situation. The result was that the provincial grand master was suspended, though not superseded, and the Province was placed under the authority of the grand registrar.

Several lodges and many brethren were deprived of their privileges, but the malcontents, not to be denied, held a meeting in Liverpool in 1823, and after having drawn up a manifesto declaring that the United Grand Lodge of England had violated the articles of union, and had thereby canceled the contract that bound them to it—and had, indeed, ipso facto, dissolved itself—they proceeded to revive the grand lodge of England, according to the old constitution granted by Prince Edward at York in 926 A.D., and elected George Woodcock as first grand master.

It was decided to advertise the matter in four London newspapers, and Mr. Beesley, after a three days' search in the British Museum, has been rewarded by finding a copy of The Globe and Traveller for Monday, August 23,

1824, containing the advertisement referred to. Magna Charta of Masonic freedom was prepared and engrossed on parchment, which had to be retained by the grand lodge and copies transmitted to its subordinate lodges.

The leader of the whole schism appears to have been one Michael Alexander Gaze, who became the deputy grand master of the new or revised grand lodge, and presided over its destinies, the grand master having been installed in absentia by proxy and never having taken his seat in his grand lodge. The headquarters seem to have been removed to Wigan on June 26, 1824, and to have continued there until 1866, when the grand lodge ceased to exist.

## Lodge of Sincerity Excluded 91 Years

Of the six lodges which, at one time or another, had been in membership, the Lodge of Sincerity, now No. 3677, alone remained in independent existence until 1913, when it was again received into the fold of the United Grand Lodge, having been excluded since 1822.

There is a possibility, amounting to a probability, that the very unsatisfactory state of affairs which has existed in Queensland for the past 15 years will now be brought to an end, and that the grand lodge of Queensland will be recognized, as the necessary consent by voting has now been secured. An article agreed upon decided that the question of recognizing a new grand lodge in which the three grand lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland have equal jurisdiction, and have warranted lodges working therein, shall not be taken into consideration unless at least two-thirds of the lodges under each jurisdiction have signified their adhesion to such new body, and such recognition shall only be granted by agreement of the three grand lodges. As the first of these conditions has been agreed to, it is sincerely to be hoped that all difficulties in the way of recognition may now be swept away.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

## Better Without Meat

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Since reading the letters in The Christian Science Monitor on meat-eating, I have stopped eating meat with very beneficial results. I work in a produce store at manual labor, and instead of feeling weaker I am much stronger and more active. It was some time before I could overcome the thought that meat was necessary when doing manual labor.

I have worked in a slaughterhouse, and I know that no right-thinking person would have the things take place that I have witnessed there; the work makes men callous. I also find that animals are more ready to make friends with me, and I sincerely hope that meat-eating will disappear as drinking is disappearing.

(Signed) PETER ANDERBERG.

South Brisbane, Queensland, December 24, 1919.

## MOVING HOUSE AND ALL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Many a mining-camp sits rather uneasily on the sands of the desert, as if a west wind, a little stronger than usual, might blow it away like a tumbleweed. If the mines of one place give out, and new ones are found not far away, some of the better houses, indeed, may be moved on rollers to the new townsite. Between Goldfield, Nevada, and the new camp of Divide, for instance, it has been common to see on the road a whole house, perched on a wagon, drawn by four or six or eight horses, and making very good time over the alkali road from the older place to the new location. With the coming of spring, doubtless many more houses that are still sturdy will be moved in this way to the localities of new footings, particularly if the cost of building material remains high. From the distance, an unassuming house, with its cloud of dust fits in very well among the strange shapes, colors, and silence of the wide desert in the mountains.

## AN EAST INDIAN SPORTS DAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The banks seemed to have assumed a motley aspect, and the air was filled with an incessant hum. But it was no freak of nature on the part of the hill vegetation that had caused this sudden blaze of color. It was Sports Day, and the whole population of Kurseong had chosen to be present at this function.

The native section of the audience had monopolized all the grassy slopes leading down to the grounds, and it was they, attired in the national dress, who supplied the highly colored background. It was, for the most part, the female representatives of Nepal and Bhutan who wore such vivid clothing. The men have not such a passion for wearing their best clothes on every possible occasion, and were more quietly dressed in their everyday working kit.

No color scheme was observed. On the contrary, each woman introduced into her dress as many unblending, untinting colors as possible. One little Nepalese woman wore, for a headress, a vivid, sky-blue shawl, with border embroidery of bright red and green, and looked with pride on the magenta shawl swathed round the middle of her body, which clashed desperately with the royal blue velvet jacket and pink print plaited skirt. Shades and tones were of no consequence. She sunned herself in the glory of her magnificence, and rejoiced inwardly that she had chosen the blue bodice instead of the somber black one.

And the collection of personal ornaments worn by those native women was uncommon, if nothing else. Gold necklaces, massive and heavy, lay on their necks and chests, and large, wheel-shaped earrings, studded with turquoises, weighed down their ears. Then practically every Nepalese woman wore several ropes of the most priceless little glass beads, in colors that would rejoice the heart of many a bead fancier.

Every movement caused a jingly noise, for their wrists were covered with silver bangles or "churries," and even the ankles came in for a share of adornment in the form of silver anklets, which showed up well against the darker skins.

But despite the medley of colors, the tout ensemble was most picturesque, and lent a rare charm to the sports. To the local European inhabitant, these "functions" would decrease in value by half, without the masses of gayly decked native holiday makers.



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## AUSTRALIA'S GAINS UNDER FEDERATION

Sir J. Cockburn Says Partial Surrender of Local Liberty Has Been More Than Compensated for by Inestimable Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The name of the Hon. Sir John A. Cockburn will live in the history of the British Empire. His public record stands as a monument to his genius. Perhaps his most notable public work has been on behalf of Australia.

He went to South Australia in 1875, entered public life and soon became a member of Parliament and rapidly attained the Premiership. He also held the offices of Minister for Education, Agriculture, and Chief Secretary in the South Australian Government. He attended all the federal conventions, and as a member of the federal council did grand work for the federal movement, and he had the great satisfaction of seeing his ideals consummated. His volume "Australian Federation" is studied by all students interested in the federal movement and the nativity of the Commonwealth.

### Gave His Best for Australia

The South Australian Government intrusted Sir John to act as its Agent-General in London in 1898, which office he held for three years. He was specially chosen to represent Australia in nearly every European capital at various important congresses, and in 1899 in the same capacity he attended the International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia. Again giving his best for Australia, he represented all its states at the Festival of the Postal Union, Bern, in 1900. The Commonwealth, which had now come into being, secured his services to represent them at the international congresses, Workmen's Insurance, Düsseldorf, 1902, Vienna, 1905, Rome, 1908, The Hague, 1910. He has also attended congresses on diverse subjects in different parts of Europe—"Alcoholism," "Child Protection," and so forth. Sir John Cockburn, in addition to holding presidential or high office in many learned societies, is chairman of the Australasian Chamber of Commerce in London, president, L'Entente Cordiale, and president International Masonic Club.

As one of the greatest authorities of the day on federation, he was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to give his views upon the subject of Australian Federation at this, the beginning of its second decade. Sir John Cockburn said: "On the first of January, 1920, the Commonwealth of Australia entered on the twentieth year of its existence as a federation, its birth being coeval with the commencement of the twentieth century. There had been previously a federal council on the lines of the Continental Congress of the United States, but although this held periodical meetings from 1885 to 1889, it never took firm root, chiefly because New South Wales, the premier colony, declined to join.

### Sacrifice of Autonomy

"In making the sacrifice of autonomy which federation demands scenes were enacted in framing the Constitution which called vividly to mind the difficulties which confronted the fathers of the United States Constitution in their deliberations at Philadelphia. On one occasion the Australian convention was on the point of breaking up because some of the delegates were apprehensive of what might be the popular verdict as to their action in their several states. At a critical moment one of the delegates, under the influence of deep emotion repeated the memorable words of George Washington in similar circumstances. 'If to please the people we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God.' It was an impressive scene, there were tears in the eyes of the speaker. The assembly sat silent and motionless under the spell of those words which had come down through a hundred years to help us in Australia. The convention forthwith adjourned and met next morning in a more accommodating spirit, firmly determined to permit no obstacle to thwart the national aspirations.

### Framing the Constitution

"The area of the island continent of Australia is so huge that the federal power has to act in some localities at a distance of 1000 or 2000 miles. Long levers of government must be rigid and unyielding and occasionally inflict hardship in their operation. "For this reason the unification of Australia under one government was impossible, although this course was advocated by some when the federal scheme was framed. A delegate at one of the earliest conventions dispelled any such thought by enunciating the axiom that democracy demands that the government be conducted within sight and hearing of the people.

"It was these considerations which led Australia to frame its Constitution on the lines of the United States; at the same time it was thought desirable to adhere to the principles of the British Constitution in making ministers responsible to Parliament. The focus of power has changed since the days of George III. The United States then thought it desirable to keep ministers out of Parliament in order that the representatives of the people might enjoy greater freedom in their words and acts. But nowadays the position is reversed. The members of the executive are required to have seats in Parliament in order that they may be more closely under control.

### Experience of Two Decades

"It was feared by some that either responsible government would destroy federation, or that federation would destroy responsible government. However, the experience of close upon two decades has shown that the combination is capable of forming an efficient system of government. Apart from the question of

the federal authority. The discontent now felt in Western Australia appears to be not so much against the essence of federation as against the large amount of power which the war has necessarily placed in the hands of the federal government, which by its control of various staple products has gravely interfered with the markets which might otherwise have been obtained by merchants for their goods.

"In South Australia some months ago there was grave complaint that, owing to the exclusive control of the Commonwealth Government over the ex-



Sir John A. Cockburn

A prominent public man in Australia, he is regarded as one of the greatest authorities today on federation.

presidential government the Constitution of the United States was closely followed by the fathers of the Australian Commonwealth. In both cases the enumerated powers of government were retained by the States. It appears to be a general rule in the formation of federations, that only enumerated powers are ceded to the new body. In the case of Canada the Dominion retained the unenumerated powers because the Canadian federation was in its essence a devolution from a previous unification.

### Proposed Secession

"Those who are conversant with the history of the United States will not be surprised that occasional disagreement occurs between the states and the federal authorities. It has fallen to the lot of the Commonwealth to come into conflict with public opinion in most of the states in turn.

"In 1906 resolutions in favor of secession were carried in both houses of the Western Australian Legislature and a bill for a referendum on the subject was brought forward. It was, however, ruled out of order because it was held to involve an expenditure of money and could not be proceeded with by a private member without a message from the Crown. The taking of a referendum might have proved inimical to the interests of the state, for the miners on the goldfields were favorable to federation and an agitation for the carving of a new state out of Western Australian territory might have been fomented.

"Quite recently there have been several indignation meetings for the purpose of ventilating grievances against

port of flour, formerly remunerative markets for South Australian merchants had been lost, and trade which had formerly been carried on with the East had been diverted.

### America and Australia

"In estimating the attachment toward the federal government of the states in Australia as compared with the United States, it should be remembered that all the states in Australia had, in a previous existence, enjoyed sovereign power, whereas in America out of the 48 stars now shining in the galaxy of Old Glory all but the 13 original contracting states were, in the words of Mr. Chauncey Depew, 'born of the union' and had never experienced the privileges of autonomy.

"An ever-recurring complaint against federation is the heavy expenditure incurred by the Commonwealth Government. But it was foreseen and pointed out by myself and others at the federal conventions that there was little inducement for a government to study economy if intrusted with large sums of money exceeding its actual requirements. Despite all these murmurings there is no prospect of any effective steps being taken toward secession. A long debate took place at the framing of the Constitution over the insertion of the words 'indissoluble union,' but it was felt that the mere possibility of separation might lead to proposals for a divorce which might otherwise never come within the verge of practical politics. The ambiguity

of the United States Constitution on the question of the right to secede proved in this respect a warning to federate rather than a pattern to imitate.

### Unification Favored

"Concurrently with the centrifugal tendencies a strong tide has set in in favor of unification. This is the avowed policy of that portion of the Labor Party which is opposed to Mr. Hughes, the Coalition Prime Minister. The history of this movement is interesting. In the first instance the Labor Party was apathetic, if not hostile, to federation; it feared that the removal of some functions of the government from immediate observation and control might be inimical to democracy. The Commonwealth has, however, fallen a victim to the vice of party government, and party machinery has become a predominant factor.

"Naturally the best organized, although not necessarily the most numerous party, has an advantage in operating over a large expanse of territory. By an irony of fate the Labor Party has become the strongest interstate organization. In the Senate elections each state in a single electoral district, consequently the Labor Party has acquired a very powerful influence in the second chamber which some fondly dreamed would prove to be a conservative body, and all imagined would be a stronghold for the preservation of state rights. In the Constitution, as originally drafted, the senators were to be elected by the state legislatures after the original American model, but eventually it was decided that they should be elected by the popular vote. Many now regret the alteration and are of opinion that by indirect election the states would be more adequately represented.

### Increase of Federal Powers

"But, although the Senate has not been conspicuous as the special guardian of the states as individual entities, any determined attempt at unification would be strenuously resisted and would bring into existence a definite states rights party. On two occasions referendums have been put forward by the Commonwealth Government for the increase of federal powers, but they have hitherto proved unsuccessful.

"Federation, although perhaps not a pressing necessity at the time of its adoption, has become essential to the development and safety of the Commonwealth. At one time Australia occupied an isolated position in a quarter of the globe far distant from probable scenes of strife. But the center of gravity in world politics has shifted. Australia lies no longer in a remote region. Possible belligerents have cast envious eyes upon her vast and sparsely populated spaces. Had federation not been entered into at leisure it would at a later date have had to be undertaken in haste.

"The Commonwealth has amply justified its existence. The partial surrender of local liberty under the federal contract has been more than compensated by substantial and inestimable gains.

### A Corporate Consciousness

"Australia has attained to a corporate consciousness. She is no longer defenseless, but is well armed by sea and land, and can keep her house secure. She possesses the nucleus of a navy to guard her shores.

Nor has she been unmindful of industrial and social concerns. The abolition of border customs houses between the states and the erection of a tariff fence round the continent have brought the blessings of unrestricted trade within the boundary, together with protection against unfair and ruinous competition from without.

"Industries have grown and multiplied, especially in New South Wales which previously had open and unprotected parts. Laws have been framed regulating trusts and preventing the dumping from abroad of manufactured articles at ruinous prices. The lead taken by the separate colonies in promoting welfare legislation has been maintained under the Commonwealth.

"Federation as a compromise between separation and unity, combines the advantages of both. As harmony in music is on a higher plane than unison, so does a federation provide for the development of its several parts without the cramping uniformity which unification would involve. It creates an atmosphere which is favorable to the formation of a brotherhood of manifold diversity, and is the device on which the government of the whole world will ultimately be framed."

## AUSTRALIAN MANDATE OVER PACIFIC ISLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Speaking at Mittagong, New South Wales, Sir Joseph Cook, the Minister for the Navy, dealt with Australia's mandate over the Southern Pacific Islands and Japan's claim to an open door. Australia was under no obligation, said the Minister, to apply the plan of the open door in the islands south of the equator, which she held under the mandate from the League of Nations.

He recognized that if the islands had been nationalized instead of being held under the mandate, the White Australian policy would have had to go. Referring to press cables stating that Japan was again raising the question of racial equality, Sir Joseph said that he did not think it was quite fair to raise that issue at present.

"Japan told us plainly," said the Minister, "that she reserved the right to do this in the League of Nations. But the League is not yet functioning, and to raise the matter now, when all the dominions are absent, would not be quite fair to us. As to the statement that she would be worse off than under German rule in the islands held by us, that cannot be substantiated. She has greater privileges at present than she had when the Hun ruled his Pacific possessions. Japan has been allotted an independent share in all the islands above the equator, a thing which she had not before. While she is pressing for further racial privileges, she enjoys economic privileges in the covenant of labor which was framed for her benefit to fit the peculiar economic conditions of Japan and other eastern nations." The Minister for the Navy, summing up the position, said: "Altogether, Japan has not fared badly, and I hope she will not press matters as I indicated. We have but one desire, and that is to live on terms of good fellowship with our Japanese ally."

## IDEALISM A NOTE IN AMERICAN LIFE

High Tributes Paid in Australia to the Business Men of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Victoria—American business men in Melbourne, associated in a "get-together club," gave occasion recently for mutual expressions of the good will and respect existing between the United States and the Commonwealth.

T. Sammons, the new American Consul-General, presided, and the guests included H. Y. Braddon, until recently Australian Trade Commissioner in the United States, and T. E. Burton, a former United States Senator. These get-together dinners, at the back of which is the kindly guidance of Consul-General Sammons, will afford opportunity not only for entertaining American visitors of distinction but of promoting closer relations between the United States and other countries.

Mr. Braddon paid a very high tribute to the business men of the United States. "When I first went to America," he declared, "I was a little skeptical about the idealism about which I had heard so much, but closer acquaintance has removed all doubts. I have found American business men honorable, straight as a die, and of very high ideals. Far from being hard and material, they are the most ideal-loving nation in the world, emotional at times to the point of sentimentality."

### Basic Wage Declared Sound

Mr. Braddon said that he had found the kindest possible feeling existing toward Australia and particularly toward the young Australian soldiers then in America. He recognized that many Australians hopelessly underestimated the strength of Washington's policy that America should steer clear of European entanglements. But despite this aloofness, the relations between the United States and Great Britain could hardly be more cordial and the two countries together could accomplish wonders if these relations were maintained. "Let only hyper-criticism be abolished and all the little differences between the two countries will vanish into thin air."

Americans had often discussed with him Australia's compulsory arbitration scheme and he had come back convinced that they were right in their objections to it. It was a good thing that the experiment had been tried, and the idea of the basic wage was quite sound. But the whole system of compulsory arbitration was based upon a wrong foundation. "I would like to see the whole of the Arbitration Court structure swept away and the plaintiff's expenses amounted to £14,110.

would allow employers and employees to 'get together,'" explained Mr. Braddon, "enabling each to come to a proper understanding of the other's peculiar difficulties."

### Value of Good Will

Mr. Burton laid special stress upon the value of good will between the British Empire and the United States, and said that in America there was no feeling for Australia except one of absolute friendship. . . . They had the greatest admiration of what Great Britain had done in the war, for her fortitude, sense of justice, and moral awakening. "We admire Canada, and not less Australia and New Zealand, for their wonderful sacrifices," he said. "Nearly 400,000 of the men in this part of the world responded without conscription to the call to arms. There is a heritage which will never be forgotten in America, and which increased the tie binding her to these island continents, in the feeling that America's place in the sun is mingled with yours, and that the destiny of the future is common to both."

Senator Millen, Minister for Repatriation, welcomed Mr. Braddon and former Senator Burton on behalf of the Australian Government. He congratulated Mr. Braddon on the admirable manner in which he had discharged his duties as Trade Commissioner. Senator Millen continued: "Primarily Mr. Braddon was sent to America to promote increased trade, but only the most casual observer could fail to detect underneath something more than this. It was one of the objects of Mr. Braddon's mission to place relations between Australia and America on the most cordial footing possible, and in the course of his travels in the United States he rendered signal service to both countries in this and other directions. Relations between America and Australia are now so friendly that only wilful stupidity can bring about misunderstanding."

### BRITAIN PAYS SALVAGE AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Admiralty Division recently awarded £47,000 to the Em Z Svitzers Bjergsunds Entrepris, a Danish salvage company, as remuneration in respect of salvage services rendered to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamship Demerara, her cargo, and freight. The vessel was torpedoed 45 miles from La Pallice in July, 1917, and was brought into shelter of Ile de Re, where she sank deeply in the mud. Passengers and their baggage, mails, and specie were landed. Such was the position of the Demerara when the services of the plaintiff's powerful salvage tug were engaged on the "no cure no pay" terms. Operations which ultimately proved successful extended over 69 days and were of an arduous and difficult nature. The total value of the salvaged property was £643,900, and the plaintiff's expenses amounted to £14,110.

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The "Bourndale" Oxford—An exclusive style, of chestnut brown calf; medium vamps, perfectly plain, hand-turned soles, beautifully shaped, covered heels, 1½ inches high, \$17.00.

"De Ponce" Pumps—Hand-turned and hand-finished; plain medium vamps with pointed tongue; French-bound; with covered Baby Louis heels. Of white kidskin, \$19.00; of black glazed kidskin, and chestnut brown or black gun-metal calf, \$17.00.

Oxfords—In the same general styles as the Pumps described above, of seal brown and white glazed kidskin, \$19.00; of black glazed kidskin, \$17.00.

New Pumps—With heavy square-edge turned soles; pointed tongue; French-bound; covered Louis heels, chestnut brown or black glazed kidskin, also patent leather, \$16.00.

(The above prices do not include U. S. tax)

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## THE HISTORY OF THE PONT NEUF

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The plan of joining the Faubourg St. Germain to the Island of the City had been advocated, discussed, and abandoned several times since the reign of Charles V. At last Henry III determined to realize the project of his forefathers. Paris was no longer a miserable agglomeration of wooden huts, but a large, prosperous, and flourishing city. The Cardinal of Bourbon, Abbé of St. Germain des Prés, continued those improvements which his predecessor, the Abbé de Tournon, had begun, and he ordered that the streets around his abbey be paved and that the large ditches which bordered the southern extremity of a narrow street be filled in. On the opposite bank of the Seine, the neighborhood of the Louvre was becoming ever more densely peopled, so that it was at last judged necessary to replace the ferry, which was the only direct communication between the Louvre and the further bank of the Seine, by a regular bridge.

The first stone of the first pile of the Pont Neuf (New Bridge) was laid by Henry III on May 31, 1578, and the "King's Diary," more generally known as the "Journal de l'Etoile," records this event in the following terms: "In this month of May, thanks to the favor of the low tide which continued until the St. Martin. The Pont Neuf, was begun, being built of stone and spanning the Seine from Nesles to the School of St. Germain, under the direction of Bu Gerceau, architect of the King. In one year each of the four piles of the channel of the Seine, flowing between the Quay of the Augustins and the Island of the Palace, rose about one fathom above the water level."

### Construction Interrupted

Yet although Ronsard celebrated this "marvellous" bridge, its building was soon abandoned, as the serious political events of the time absorbed the thoughts and activity of the whole population. But in 1602, under the reign of Henry IV, the masons again resumed their work on the Pont Neuf, the completion of which progressed rapidly. In 1603, Henry IV insisted upon crossing it, although its solidity had not as yet been tested; his courtiers objected that several persons had already lost their lives through similar imprudence, to which the King replied simply with a naive arrogance: "They were not kings."

The Pont Neuf was decorated until 1849 on its whole length with masks of satyrs and dryads due to the chisel of the master-sculptor Germain Pilon. It is, however, curious to note that although Henry IV took great interest in the decoration of his bridge, he did not hesitate considerably to impair the beauty of its ensemble by allowing the celebrated fountain called "The Samaritan" to be erected in 1608 under the second archway on the right bank of the Seine. This monument greatly hampered navigation, to the great wrath of the Provost of Merchants, who was, however, obliged to submit to the King's pleasure.

### The Samaritan Fountain

This fountain, the remembrance of which is still preserved in the floating baths which can now be found on its site, and also unfortunately in the ugly building which shelters a huge department store, was the creation of a Flemish artisan named Lintlaer. Built on piles, it rose above the level of the bridge, and was decorated by gilded bronze figures of Jesus and of the Woman of Samaria, who stood on either side of a large fountain. A great clock provided with chimes, on which a little manikin appeared regularly, in time to strike each hour as it fled, enchanted the good people of Paris, who were able to admire it until 1815, when it was destroyed.

In 1675 the Pont Neuf was crowded with innumerable wooden booths and it soon became the favorite walk of both Parisians and strangers, who used to linger before the puppet shows of Piroché, or sample the wares of loquacious hawkers, or watch the feats of dancers and acrobats, who had appropriated the old bridge, which they thus transformed into a crowded fair, where singers daily proved that "all events in Paris end in song."

### Seventeenth Century Entertainers

There it was that the celebrated Tabarin, whose memory still lingers in the name of the Pal Tabarin of Montmartre, Mondor, his associate, and

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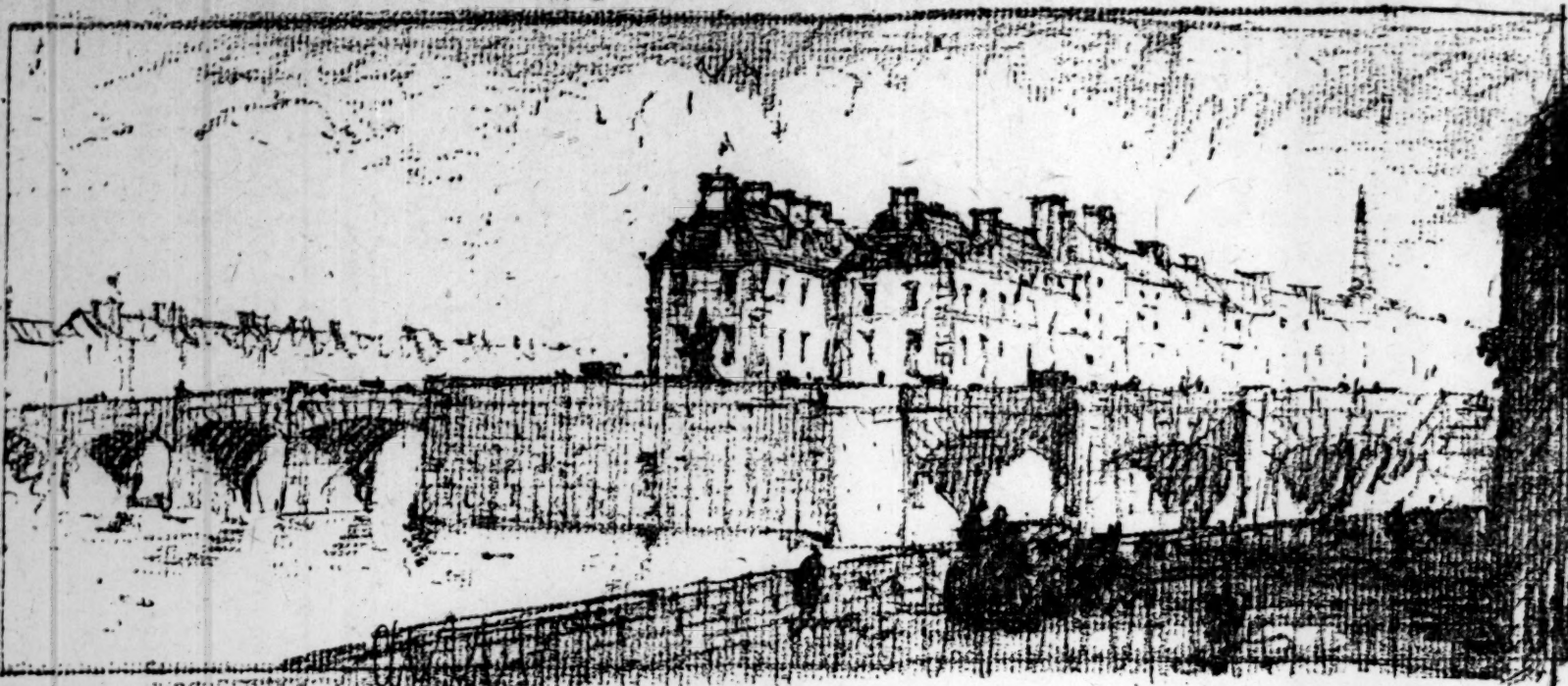
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The Pont Neuf, Paris, in 1775

Turlupin diverted their audiences, a motley crowd of pages, clerks, students, soldiers, amongst whom could occasionally be seen some beplumed courtier, in quest of amusement of adventure. Tabarin, whose celebrated farces had even the honor of being "borrowed" by Molière, retired in 1650, having earned a fortune which allowed him to buy a "seigneurie" near Paris. Mondor on his side became Lord of Cotteray and Frety, and Daniel Martin in a work published in 1657, entitled "The Two Parliaments," adds that some of his neighbors, nobles of old lineage, were so outraged at having as equal, a "charlatan" of the Pont Neuf, that they killed him one day when the unsuspecting Mondor accompanied them on a hunting expedition.

### Closed by Parliament

However, in 1654, the people of Paris seem to have experienced some qualms of conscience; public opinion declared that the singers and actors of the Pont Neuf revealed an outrageous license of language, and all the booths were closed by order of Parliament. The bridge was abandoned by its rowdy, joyous habitués, but it continued to be frequented by beggars, cutthroats, and people of leisure who came there to sun themselves. Later, in 1648, when Pierre Brissot, nicknamed "the Patriarch of the Fronde, the Father of the People," and some other councilors of the Parliament were imprisoned for having resisted the authority of Mazarin, the infuriated population demanded their liberation and proceeded to arm itself and erect barricades in the streets of Paris, a habit which it is ready to resume at the slightest provocation. The Pont Neuf was the center of the riot; both the French and Swiss guards, dispatched in all haste by Mazarin, had been successfully repulsed by the crowd which was jubilant at its victory. Seeing the turn events were taking, the Abbé de Letz, coadjutor of the Archbishop of Paris, and celebrated both for his political and sentimental intrigues, presented himself before the infuriated mob in his sacerdotal vestments, and proceeded to harangue it. He scored his first success as orator and diplomat on the Pont Neuf, for the crowd consented to lay down its arms on condition that Pierre Brissot should be liberated.

The Pont Neuf is now the oldest bridge of Paris. It has witnessed with the passing centuries the most decisive events of Parisian history. Yet however fearful were the storms which broke over the capital, it has not ceased to span the branches of the Seine, lovingly anchoring in its great arms, to firm land, thanks to the weight of its mighty stone piles, the prow of the City of Paris, so oft and so justly compared to a gallant ship, which, according to the prophetic motto on the arms of Paris, "Floats but sinks not."

### NEED FOR AIR FORCE

URGED ON BELGIUM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—In an article by Francis Lacroix in the "Nation Belge," the attention of Belgium is called to the utilization of aviation during war and the results which may be derived from its judicious employment. Mr. Lacroix has written a book on aviation called "En Plein Giel," in which he develops this interesting subject from the poetical point of view.

He first lays down this axiom: "The smaller the active army of a country, the more powerful should be its aviation," and he says that this basic rule which is true for every nation, is essential for Belgium. This little country is threatened with invasion even as in 1914, in spite of the guarantees of the Peace Treaty. And this invasion can only be delayed, checked, prevented or conquered by force. The force of small countries resides in the development of the arm which

## GERMAN FRONTIERS ARE EASILY CROSSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Victor Cambon recently addressed the Cercle Commercial et Industriel de France on "The New Threat of Germany." He had just returned from Germany and declared his first impression had been the facility with which the frontier was crossed. No passports were examined, no questions were asked nor was luggage searched. He felt that all this was done intentionally, as the Germans desire everyone should come to their country.

The production of coal in Westphalia had been greatly reduced on account of the eight-hour day which is generally observed, while the port of Frankfurt, which was so busy before the war was today almost deserted. However the Germans had not lost courage. The general opinion was that, with its marvelous machinery, Germany would revive.

Mr. Cambon then described his visit to the Mersebourg factory. This is three kilometers long by 800 metres wide, and when finished will produce 1000 tons a day of nitrogen and ammonia by the Haber process. In Hamburg, he declared the shipowners were occupied with aeronautics, and they had regular services with Berlin and several of the large German cities, also with Copenhagen, Christiania and Stockholm.

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## DRURY LANE THEATER UNDER THE HAMMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The sale by auction of a portion of the Covent Garden Estate, including Drury Lane Theater, the Waldorf Hotel, the Strand and Aldwych theaters, and Bow Street Police Court, and other well-known properties, was commenced at Winchester House recently. The sale was one of the most important that has taken place for some years, and there was a large attendance. The auctioneers were Messrs. Edwin Fox, Burnett & Baddeley, the sale being conducted by

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Up to 1914, Belgium was surrounded by forts. This method is out of date. Hereafter its security depends upon a fifth arm. So Belgium must specialize in aviation as England has always specialized in its navy.

### ALUMNI VISIT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Alumni came back to Yale University yesterday to see the student body at work.

This custom was inaugurated six years ago and has now become one of the fixed events in the college year. The visitors attended the morning classes and later gathered in Lamson Hall, where Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University, gave the welcome. In taking up university problems President Hadley said that a year ago the program of reform and reconstruction was so large that its completion within a limited time seemed to many almost hopeless. Today, it is two-thirds carried out and the way cleared for the rest, and this accomplished in the face of administrative difficulties and of financial difficulties due to the increased cost of living.

### AERIAL SERVICE FOR ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario.—Aerial passenger service between the border cities and towns of Toronto will be commenced in April, it is announced. A Bristol three-seater is to inaugurate the service and other planes will be added. London as a half-way point will be on the route, and arrangements are being made to carry mails.

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## SERVICE EXTENSION PLAN IN BRITISH ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Army Council has decided that soldiers serving on a duration of war engagement who wish to extend their service, may do so under the Army Act in the following corps for the periods specified:

Royal engineers (signal service) for three or four years; Royal Army medical corps for one or two years; Royal Army ordnance corps for one, two, three, or four years; Royal Army supply corps (clerks, wheelers, fitters, and saddlers) for one year; (motor transport drivers and artificers) for two, three, or four years; infantry regiments for four years; other corps for various periods.

It has been further decided to allow selected soldiers who have enlisted in the Royal Engineers, Royal Army ordnance corps, or Royal Army medical corps for one year or less, to extend the term of their enlistment to two, three, or four years, and similarly those who reenlisted in these corps for two or three years to extend their periods to three or four years.

In the case of soldiers serving on a duration of war engagement who were married at the time of extension of service and before the end of the war, or who on reenlistment were accepted as married men, separation allowance, if in issue at the time of extension, will be continued. In other cases, separation allowance will not be issuable until the soldier is admitted to the married establishment. Dependents' allowance will cease from the date of extension.

E. C. DRURY ELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Hon. E. C. Drury, Prime Minister of Ontario, was elected member for Halton by a majority of over 2000, his opponent being Edward J. Stephenson, the "independent people's soldier candidate."

### HOSTESS WORK DONE

BY THE Y. W. C. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Since the first hostess house was opened at Plattsburg Barracks in June, 1917, the hostess house committee of the Young Women's Christian Association has carried on 124 pieces of hostess work in tents and barracks assigned to it by the commanding officers, Y. M. C. A. huts and houses it has built itself, both inside and outside camps, according to a War Work Council report of that association by Mrs. James S. Cushman, chairman. There have been seven centers of the work in Hawaii and two in Porto Rico; 116 have been in army training camps, four in naval stations, two in marine camps; one each at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and Oteen, North Carolina; and seven in cities which were embarkation and debarkation ports.

## Early Showing of Spring Modes

Not until this store was certain of the authenticity of the new Spring Modes could it, in justice to its clientele, launch its message to women this spring. For a certainty, we are informed that the styles now on display, produced by the leading and most responsible of this country's high class apparel manufacturers, are absolutely the embodiment of Spring's earliest and most authoritative models.

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Emery, Bird, Thayer Company  
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## Silk Hose, Special, \$2.00

A DELAYED shipment of women's silk hose purchased months ago and priced according to the low price at which we secured them.

These silk hose are full, regular made and seamed, with 20 inches of 10-strand silk, the heels, toes, uppers and soles of lisle, well reinforced. Black only. While they last, a pair, 2.00.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

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Early Spring Modes

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Blouses, Separate Skirts and Millinery

One of the "West's" Finest and most up-to-date milk plants is now open for your inspection.

On Gilman Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City. All grades of milk and cream wholesale and retail.

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Chas. P. Gough

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## A Piano For Your Home

We have pianos to offer you in uprights and grands from Steinway, Weber, Steinert, Steck, Vose, Kurtzmann, Ludwig, Estey, Shoninger, Brambach, Harwood, Elburn, J. & C. Fischer, Kloman & Nord, and many other makers.

Uprights \$295 and up.

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Easy payments if desired.

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SON'S MUSIC CO.

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YOU CAN'T FORGET

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Fireproof Storage



## BUSINESS REGIME URGED AT CAPITAL

Hardware Association Speaker  
Presses Claim of Business Men  
in Administrative Affairs—  
Forecasts "Sane" Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Business men of the United States should demand a business man for President, and business men in other responsible government positions, is the opinion of P. C. Scheef, secretary of the National Retail Hardware Association, who spoke last evening before the New England Hardware Dealers Association in Talbot Hall, Mechanics Building.

Mr. Scheef spoke of the unrest in the United States, which he considered due mainly to the strain of the war, but helped along by "loose talk" about unrest from business men who complain about it. As for profiteering, he was still waiting for Mr. Palmer, the Attorney-General, to reduce prices. It was easy for the hardware men, for example, to blame other dealers for alleged profiteering; did they ever realize that they themselves might be considered profiteers by some of those retailers? It would be best, he thought, to refrain from injudicious talk, and rather to prepare for the time which must inevitably come when lower prices would prevail.

For 15 months since the armistice, he said, Congress had been in session, yet it had hardly passed three constructive pieces of legislation in that time. Would business men of the country go to the polls next November and vote in the same old way for the old parties, though they knew there was no difference between them? They were merely parties, nothing else—one trying to keep a certain set of politicians in power, the other trying to get another set in; the people, he felt, wanted action in government, and that was why the sentiment for a business man as President had arisen.

Only Labor and the farmers had "held the stop-watch on Congress." Business men had been lax. Labor expected to elect a majority of its candidates to the next Congress. He could hardly credit the story that farmers and Labor would unite, for he did not think their interests were the same. But he had heard in this country the sentiment that there would be a revolution in the United States—not a "Red" revolution, but one fostered by the straight-thinking men and women who want something real in our political life. He hoped that there might be such a revolution; that there might be business men chosen to Congress, and that the association of hardware men ought to promote that idea, for other business groups would join with it.

The hardware association is holding its annual convention in Mechanics Building, with an exhibit of hardware. A business meeting was held during the morning, at which a number of addresses of importance to the trade were made. There were group luncheons for various sections of the trade, and in the evening a reception, ball and dinner. The convention continues through tomorrow.

## PAN-PACIFIC CONFERENCE PLAN

Franklin K. Lane to Preside at  
the Sessions—Cooperation of  
Coast Nations to Be Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Franklin K. Lane, who will retire as Secretary of the Interior on March 1, is to preside at a Pan-Pacific commercial congress to be held in Honolulu next year, the purpose being to lay out a definite plan for continued commercial cooperation among the nations bordering the Pacific. This was

announced here yesterday by Alexander Hume Ford, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Secretary Lane is honorary vice-president of the international body, and has been actively interested in its progress and development. The commercial congress will be a small gathering, probably not more than 75 of 100 leaders in business from the interested countries being invited to attend, Mr. Ford said. Each of the Pacific countries will be asked to send a small group of prominent men who have done important work in helping to build up the commerce of their own land.

The problem of how the Pacific may contribute more fully to the world's food supply is one of the questions which will be discussed at the Congress, Mr. Ford announced. "It has been stated that if we could only know the movement of the fish of the Pacific Ocean we could make that ocean feed the world," said Mr. Ford, "and with the development of this food supply which will be taken up at the conference, there is no doubt but that the Pacific and the lands around it will be one of the greatest sources of the world's future meat supply."

## WORKERS SAID TO FAVOR LABOR PARTY

Indiana Union Official Tells Mr.  
Gompers They Believe Him  
to Be Too Far Removed  
to Understand Their Desires

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana—Declaring that the laboring people believe their leader so far removed that he does not understand their desires, William Mitch, secretary of District No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, yesterday telegraphed Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asserting that a Labor Party ticket would be in the political field in Indiana.

Mr. Mitch said he had not received a "letter of denunciation" from Mr. Gompers, which was made public last night, and merely was answering the Labor leader from reports he had read in the press. In telling of the telegram sent to Mr. Gompers recently, acquainting him with the stand of the laboring people in Indiana, Mr. Mitch said, the committee "had no intentions of raising your ire."

The votes taken by organized Labor on the establishment of a Labor Party "show that they are tired and disgusted with the two old political parties, whose campaign moneys (slush fund) are large donations from the great corporations, who, in turn, have been successful in defeating measures and incorporating their desires through the legislative bodies or the courts to a great degree," wrote Mr. Mitch.

"We can assure you that the desire of Labor, especially at this time, is for a Labor Party," Mr. Mitch declared. "This was in line with the vote of the mine workers in convention at Terre Haute for District No. 11, Indiana, and at Cleveland, Ohio, for the international organization; also the state Federation of Labor later endorsed said policy overwhelmingly by referendum vote, and similar action had been taken by numerous state federations, also the railway workers," continued the telegram.

"Mr. Gompers, we assure you that when this party reaches the stage anticipated by you, that influences may enter that are not to the interest of organized Labor, and the Labor Party does not stand for politically what our trade unions stand for economically, then we will cease to be members of the Labor Party."

SYNDICATE SERVICE DROPPED  
NEW YORK, New York—Because of the acute newsprint shortage, the recruiting publicity bureau of the army announced yesterday that it had decided to discontinue temporarily its syndicate service to 2800 newspapers and rely entirely upon its paid advertising.

## TRIBUTES PAID TO WASHINGTON

Farewell Address of First President  
of the United States Is  
Called the Greatest State  
Paper in the English Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"America will never ignore any obligation imposed upon her, but she requires no international alliance to make her sensible of her duty or swift to perform it," said Charles S. Thomas, United States Senator from Colorado, at a Washington Day celebration arranged by the Sons of the American Revolution in Carnegie Hall.

Senator Thomas characterized Washington's farewell address as the greatest state paper in the English language, if not in the world, and said that it was not designed for the present, but for all the future, and that the warning of the first President of the United States against entangling alliances was applicable to the foreign and domestic problems of the country at the present time.

Senator Thomas said that there were many small groups of foreign-born people now in Washington who were eager for America to step in and liberate their homelands from the bondage of other governments and extend liberal credits to them, and that the United States would be assuming such a task were she to "become a member of this proposed family of super-nations."

Commemorative exercises were held at the Jewel Mansion, under the auspices of the Washington Headquarters Association, a program of patriotic music was given by the New York Symphony Orchestra, and various meetings were held under the auspices of local posts of the American Legion.

Certificates of gratitude from the French Government awarded to relatives of men who had made the supreme sacrifice during the war were presented at various armories.

A number of organizations held meetings at which the ideals and achievements of the first President of the United States were commemorated.

Farewell Address Read in Congress  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All government executive departments were closed yesterday for the anniversary of the birth of Washington, but both the Senate and House were in session. The Farewell Address was read in each branch, and Andrew J. Montague (D.), Representative from Virginia, spoke on Washington's life and character.

An innovation in the day's observance was the decoration of the Washington Monument with the flags of the 48 states and a pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon by the Southern Society of Washington. Members of the diplomatic corps and a number of federal officials were guests of the society, and the program included an address by Champ Clark, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the placing of a wreath on Washington's tomb.

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## DISSOLUTION ORDER AGAINST PACKERS

Decree Will Be Filed This Week.  
Attorney-General Announces  
—Purpose Is to Confine "Big  
Five" to Meats and Provisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—The decree of dissolution directed against the packers, whereby the government will seek by court order to confine the "Big Five" hereafter to the meat and provision industry, will be filed on Friday next. The announcement was made yesterday by A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, who was in Kansas City a few minutes.

The Attorney-General would not say where the decree would be filed, but while he was in this section a few weeks ago he announced that it would be in some middle western city. It is learned that Attorney-General Palmer will personally supervise presentation of the matter to the court.

The government's action against the packers started last December. The packers agreed to confine themselves to the meat and provision industries, cease dealing in by-products, and surrender any and all interests in stockyards in the big packing centers. Under the agreement the packers would be under the supervision of the United States District Court.

The Attorney-General would not comment as to what the provisions of the decree would be. Mr. Palmer arrived at 10:30 from Chicago and left 15 minutes later for Topeka, where he was principal speaker at the annual state Democratic rally.

Government Orders Lower Meat Prices  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Retail meat dealers throughout the country must reduce their prices as the wholesale price of meat declines or else submit their books to federal agents for investigation of their profits.

This definition of the government's attitude is announced by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General. Instructions to serve the notice on all retail meat dealers have been sent to every United States district attorney.

"For three months the price of meat has been falling," says Mr. Palmer. "The retail dealers have claimed that their supplies were old stock purchased at the higher prices. The old stocks should be exhausted by this time and unless the price to the consumer comes down we will have to look into the question of the dealers' profits."

DRY INQUIRY PROPOSED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
RICHMOND, Virginia—The Joyce resolution, providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the work during the past year of the state prohibition, and which has been passed by the House, is expected to carry an amendment when it is reported out for action by the Senate, which will restore a provision in the original bill which provided that the governor appoint two members of the committee of investigation.

## FEDERAL AGENTS TO ENFORCE LAW

Steps Taken to Overcome Attempt  
in Michigan to Defy Enforcement  
Officers—State Sentiment  
Declared to Oppose Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Maj. A. V. Dalrymple, supervising federal prohibition agent for the central division, left here last night with a force of the revenue officers to enforce prohibition in Iron County, Michigan. He expects to be joined in Michigan by revenue agents from other points, and by a detachment of troops under the colonel of the Michigan state constabulary. The affair has been given nation-wide publicity.

Major Dalrymple said yesterday that it had come to a showdown between unscrupulous violators of the law and their political cohorts, and the forces of law and order, and that the politicians referred to are county, municipal and state officers. "I don't believe these men represent the people of Michigan in any degree," said Major Dalrymple, "as the people of Michigan demonstrated by their vote and their laws how they stood on prohibition long before the federal amendment was enacted."

In seeking warrants for the arrest of six officials and three citizens at Iron River, Michigan, Major Dalrymple said he had met opposition from the United States District Attorney, M. H. Walker, at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Leo J. Grove, federal prohibition agent of the northern peninsula of Michigan, reported to Major Dalrymple on Sunday that he and members of the state constabulary had been balked in raids on stills and bootleggers in Iron County by the State's Attorney, M. S. McDonough, the chief of police, and three deputy sheriffs of Iron River, Michigan. Mr. Grove said that a quantity of wine that he had seized was

taken from him by these men and restored to its owners. His credentials also were taken, he said.

## No Federal Aid Asked

Raid Officially Reported, but No  
Warrants Are Sought

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John F. Kramer, Prohibition Commissioner, said yesterday no authority had been given by either the Internal Revenue Bureau or the Department of Justice for an armed posse of federal prohibition agents to enter Iron County, Michigan, as the result of interference there with federal officers who were conducting a liquor raid.

Mr. Kramer said he had received no request from prohibition agents at Chicago that the federal commissioner at Marquette, Michigan, be asked to issue warrants for the arrest of the prosecuting attorney and other officials of Iron County on charges of interfering with a federal liquor raid. Mr. Kramer said the only report on the matter received here, so far as he knew, was that which came over the long-distance telephone on Sunday. It contained no request for action by Washington authorities, he said.

Details Lacking

LANSING, Michigan—Neither the headquarters of the Michigan State Police nor the State Food Commissioner, Fred L. Woodworth, have any details concerning the alleged rebellion against prohibition in Iron County. Prohibition agents on duty in Iron County have been asked to wire a report to this city.

Quiet Restored

CRYSTAL FALLS, Michigan—The situation in Iron County was reported quiet yesterday, following the report of revenue agents of an incipient whisky insurrection. No new developments have taken place.

KING ALBERT TO VISIT BRAZIL

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The announcement is made that King Albert of the Belgians, will visit this city in June. Apartments in one of the most beautiful palaces in the city are being renovated to receive the royal guest.

## PEOPLE COUNT. NOT LANGUAGES

Argentina's Advice to Business  
Men of United States—Pan-  
American Federation Urged


Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The study of the people of Central and South America is of vastly more importance to the business man and the exporter of the United States than study of the Spanish language, in the opinion of A. H. Almiron, wealthy retired wheat-grower of The Argentine, who is a visitor in New Orleans. Mr. Almiron is a keen Pan-American; he believes that all the American republics should be united in a general federation, with the United States in the lead, not only to keep peace among those truculently inclined, but to present a solid front to European aggression, and against Japanese immigration, which latter, he declares, is far more dangerous to Pan-American unity, and the supremacy of the United States in the new world, than is commonly believed. Regarding a federation, he says:

"The government of Argentina, as I happen to know, favors this idea. Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and, probably, two or three of the Central American republics. If such a league could be formed, it would at once put an end to all the loss of life and disturbance of civilization which has been caused by revolutions among the small republics in recent years."

NAVY FOODS AT SPECIAL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Plans for disposal to housewives through retailers of the \$4,000,000 worth of surplus food held by the navy have been offered by acting Mayor, F. H. LaGuardia, who says his plan will eliminate profits. He will ask the cooperation of the Retail Grocers Association in posting in each store a list of navy foods sold at special prices, which method, he believes, will help reduce costs considerably.



# POST TOASTIES

*Cream of corn flakes.*

A food of delightful flavor, developed by special methods of cooking, rolling and toasting which make it distinctively different from ordinary corn flakes.

You have corn flakes at their best, when you have

## Post Toasties

Made by Postum Cereal Co. Battle Creek, Mich.

Tremont Street, Boston Beacon Street

# HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO

We Give and Redeem Legal and Brown Stamps

## Practical Economies in House Furnishings

<b>Ash Cans</b> Extra heavy, galvanized and dipped after being made. Steel hoop top and bottom. 8-triple ribbed staves, size 17x25 inches, made to stand rough use. Each. <b>4.98</b>	<b>Refrigerators</b> Hardwood, oak finish, white enamel lined, cleanable and sanitary, with removable shelves and drain pipe, will hold about 100 pounds. Each. <b>26.49</b>	<b>Cooking Kettles</b> Made of heavy grade aluminum, highly polished, new-style handle, 10-quart size, only 50 in the lot. <b>1.98</b>
<b>Genuine "Miller" Utility Oil Heaters</b>  Brass front, holds 1 gallon of oil, will burn for 8 hours steady; gives heat and light at same time, only 50 in this lot, no more to be had at this price. The price of the tank alone, if bought separately, is \$4.25. Each. <b>3.98</b>	<b>"O-Cedar" Mops</b>  Triangular shaped, very good value. Each. <b>79c</b>	<b>Cooking Kettles</b>  First quality gray enamel, wood grip on handle, 10-quart size. Each. <b>79c</b>
<b>Absorbent Mops</b>  Black dust-absorbing mops, used in every household, in regular sizes, standard quality with 5-foot handles. Each. <b>39c</b>	<b>Wall Mops</b>  Black dust-absorbing wall mops, for dusting mouldings, walls, etc., with long handle. 49c Each. <b>49c</b>	<b>"Ideal" Fireless Cookers</b>  One compartment equipped with one 4-quart aluminum kettle, set of triple aluminum sauce pans, thermometer, 2 soapstone radiators, cake rack, pastry rack, radiator rack, radiator hook and a book of instructions. <b>24.50</b>
<b>Carving Knives</b>  A special sample lot of genuine stag handle carving knives, fine quality steel. Each. <b>98c</b>	<b>Carving Knives</b>  Some with sterling silver ferrules and caps. Each. <b>1.49</b>	

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The Most Exacting Discrimination Coupled  
With the Most Conscientious Effort  
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# WOMEN'S TRICOTINE SUITS

As Fine As Can Now Be Produced At

**78.00**

THE Women's Suit Shop knows just what a suit should be. But there is a difference between what it should be and can be today at seventy-eight dollars. The Suit Shop resolved to set the difference at naught. This collection of suits testifies to its success.

These seven models are all that tailored suits for Springtime should be in smartness or could be in both fabric and workmanship. They are of exceptional quality tricotine. They exhibit style features shown only in suits of the better kinds—slender coats of longer cut, beltless styles with rare grace of line, coats with string belts, tailored braid, unusual pockets. In workmanship each and every suit shows those tell-tale finenesses of hand finishing that distinguish the custom-made tailor.

To say that these suits are a satisfaction to the Suit Shop at their price, means that they will be satisfactory to the patrons of the Suit Shop.

WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP—Balcony Floor

## Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets  
New York

BUSINESS HOURS: 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## PELL WINNER OF RACQUET TITLE

Defeats S. G. Mortimer of New York in the Final Round of the United States Amateur Championship Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—C. C. Pell of New York won the United States national amateur racquet championship for 1920 on the courts of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club yesterday afternoon when he defeated S. G. Mortimer, also of New York, in the final round, three games to one, 9-15, 15-9, 15-7, 17-15.

Pell showed marked superiority over Mortimer yesterday. With the exception of the first game, he had things his own way. The first game found Mortimer playing his best. It did not look as if Mortimer used the best of judgment, as he used up considerable energy needlessly, with the result that as the match progressed, his game slowed up materially, while Pell kept along at an even pace.

Pell played the corners splendidly. His service was hard and fast and he drove his opponent to the back part of the court and kept him on the run most of the time. In the third game he allowed Mortimer only two points. The fourth and final game found Mortimer making a stand; but he could not come up to the style of game Pell was playing and the latter ran the match out. Charles Roberts of Philadelphia refereed the match, while J. Toolan was the marker. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round  
C. C. Pell, New York, defeated S. G. Mortimer, New York, 9-15, 15-9, 15-7, 17-15.

## ILLINOIS WINS BY TWO POINTS

Defeats University of Wisconsin in an Exciting Western Conference Dual Swimming Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois—The University of Illinois defeated the University of Wisconsin in a dual swimming meet here Saturday night by a narrow margin of two points; the score was 35 to 33. Wisconsin led in points until the last race, the 100-yard swim. Illinois, by winning first and second places in this event, won the meet. Kenneth Dennett, '22, was the Illinois star. He won two firsts and one second totaling 13 points. W. K. Collins '22, M. J. Bach '21, and Koch '21, both of the scoring for Wisconsin. Both Collins and Koch won places in the 200-yard breast stroke and in fancy diving.

Illinois won the 200-yard relay race largely through the good work of Dennett and Capt. J. H. Waldo '22. The University of Wisconsin forfeited the water-basketball game because of the fact that they had no team. The summary:

100-Yard Swim—Won by Kenneth Dennett, Illinois; second, B. Starck, Wisconsin; third, J. H. Waldo, Illinois; third, Time—1m. 7 1/2.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by S. E. Faircloth, Illinois; second, E. E. Denney, Illinois; third, M. J. Bach, Wisconsin; third, Time—2m. 1 1/2.

200-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by Koch, Wisconsin; second, W. K. Collins, Wisconsin; third, A. L. Beebe, Illinois; third, Time—2m. 58 1/2.

250-Yard Swim—Won by Kenneth Dennett, Illinois; second, Starck, Wisconsin; third, J. H. Waldo, Illinois; third, Time—2m. 45 1/2.

500-Yard Relay—Won by University of Illinois (Kenneth Dennett, J. H. Waldo, F. F. Hamberg, Alderson). Time—1m. 53 1/2.

Fancy Diving—Won by Collins, Wisconsin; second, M. J. Bach, Wisconsin; third, Koch, Wisconsin; third, Time—1m. 1 1/2.

Plunge for Distance—Won by J. P. Krumm, Wisconsin; second, P. Christ, Illinois; second, M. C. Carr, Illinois; third, Time—45ft. 6in. in 54s.

10-Yard Swim—Won by M. J. Bach, Wisconsin; second, J. H. Waldo, Illinois; second, F. C. Davies, Wisconsin; third, Time—21s.

Starter and Referee—J. H. White, University of Chicago.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Mrs. C. F. Feitner of the South Shore Field Club won the women's golf championship of Florida, Saturday, by defeating Miss E. V. Rosenthal of the Ravine Golf Club at Palm Beach, in the final round, 5 and 4.

The Harvard varsity wrestling team defeated Springfield Training School in their dual meet at Cambridge, Saturday, 15 to 14.

The United States Military Academy hockey team defeated Williams College at West Point, Saturday, 1 to 0.

The Yale varsity wrestling team defeated the University of Pennsylvania in their dual meet at New Haven, Saturday, 24 to 9. The Yale fencing team defeated Dartmouth College in their dual meet, 11 to 3.

The Wesleyan University basketball team defeated Brown University at Providence, Saturday, 37 to 27.

Lee Magee, utility infielder for the Chicago National League Baseball Club last year, has been given his unconditional release.

The Harvard freshman hockey team defeated St. Paul School at Concord, Saturday, 4 to 2.

United States Naval Academy athletes had a most successful day of competition Saturday, the swimming team defeating the College of the City of New York 46 to 7; the wrestling team defeating Princeton University 6 to 1; the gymnastic team defeating

## TITLE RACE IS NEARLY ENDED

University of Missouri Expected to Take the Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Championship This Week

## YALE SWIMMERS BEAT COLUMBIA

Latter Win Water-Polo Game by One Point in Great Overtime Contest in the New York Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The swimming and water-polo teams of Yale University paid a visit to the tank of Columbia University and, as a result, added to their lead in the Intercollegiate Swimming League championship in swimming, winning by a score of 39 to 14; but lost in water polo after a match that required four extra periods for the decision, a total playing time of 28 minutes.

R. H. Meagher '21S, the Yale plunger who broke the world's record on Friday, failed to duplicate his feat though he traveled the length of the tank in both tries, the first in 45 3/5ths. Yale won first in every event, the relay race being won by only three feet.

The water polo game was a struggle from start to finish. Kennedy made the first goal for Columbia after about two minutes' play, but Rowe duplicated the feat for Yale shortly afterward. A double foul gave each team two more points, and the half ended with the score 7 all. Yale made the first goal in the second half, but just before the finish Kennedy made a brilliant goal on a pass from Hyde. In the first extra period, Hyde rushed the ball to the Yale goal and scored in 55s. after the start. Then Yale abandoned her defense and with all six players clustered around the Columbia goal, Adams, the goal-keeper, passed the ball to Reinhardt, who scored a goal. This was disputed; but the referee, Joseph Russell, of the University of Pennsylvania, decided that the goal had been fairly made. Two more periods followed without score, but in the third a foul by Adams in blocking a throw for goal gave Columbia the final point to win. The score was 18 to 17. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by R. F. Solly, Yale; Paul Garrigue, Columbia, second; Crystal, Columbia, third. Time—25 1/2s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by J. M. Hincks, Yale; William Eberhart, Columbia, second; W. B. Shaffer, Yale, third. Time—53 1/2s.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Cyril. Yale; F. Cook, Yale, second; Aaron Polk, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 41 1/2s.

Fancy Dive—Won by J. K. Pollard, Yale; Anthony de Fronzo, Columbia, second; Arthur Ferguson, Yale, third. Time—1m. 1 1/2s.

Relay Race—Won by Yale University (R. F. Solly, C. D. Pratt, W. H. Milroy, J. M. Hincks). Time—1m. 44 1/2s.

200-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by Solly, Yale; Paul Garrigue, Columbia, second; Crystal, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 53 1/2s.

250-Yard Swim—Won by Cyril. Yale; F. Cook, Yale, second; Aaron Polk, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 41 1/2s.

Fancy Dive—Won by J. K. Pollard, Yale; Anthony de Fronzo, Columbia, second; Arthur Ferguson, Yale, third. Time—1m. 1 1/2s.

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Fancy Dive—Won by J. K. Pollard, Yale; Anthony de Fronzo, Columbia, second; Arthur Ferguson, Yale, third. Time—1m. 1 1/2s.

Relay Race—Won by Yale University (R. F. Solly, C. D. Pratt, W. H. Milroy, J. M. Hincks). Time—1m. 44 1/2s.

200-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by Solly, Yale; Paul Garrigue, Columbia, second; Crystal, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 53 1/2s.

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## MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
University of Missouri	14	0	1.000
Washington University	11	3	.785
Kansas State College	7	5	.583
University of Kansas	5	7	.416
University of Oklahoma	3	5	.375
Drake University	2	6	.250
Grinnell College	1	7	.125
Iowa State College	0	10	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
COLUMBIA, Missouri—This week will probably settle the question of the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship for 1920. Some weeks it has been practically an assured fact that the University of Missouri would take the title and only the biggest kind of an upset can now prevent this taking place. Missouri has four games left to play. As Washington University, its nearest rival, has lost three games, it will be necessary for Missouri to lose three of the four coming games in order to be tied for first place, something which is not to be expected.

Friday Washington will visit this city to meet Missouri in a two-game series. Should Missouri win this game, it will give the Tigers the championship and there are few who do not expect to see Coach W. E. Meanwell's star five take the contest and clinch the title. In all of the games played to date, Missouri has shown marked superiority over the others, both on offensive and defensive, the short-passing game again appearing to be the most successful style of play.

University of Oklahoma has been showing steady improvement and has worked up into fifth place in the standing, a really good showing considering it is the Sooner's first year of championship competition. Another year will find them doing even better.

G. P. Scott '20, of Missouri, is still leading the list of individual scorers and there is little chance of his being headed this season. He has passed the 200 mark, and is the only player who has. His total is now 211, made from 53 goals from the floor, and 105 from the foul line. H. H. Ward '23, of Washington, is still second, with 164 points made from 52 goals from the floor, this being the most floor goals scored by any player. H. L. Bunker '22, of Kansas State, has moved up to third place with 137 points, displacing G. L. Williams '22, of Missouri, who has 135 points. The list follows:

Player and college	Floor Points
G. P. Scott, Missouri	211
H. H. Ward, Washington	164
H. L. Bunker, Kansas St.	137
G. L. Williams, Missouri	135
C. J. Ruby, Missouri	131
W. J. Paige, Iowa State	124
E. A. Marquard, Wash.	114
R. R. Unklaub, Kansas	106
D. O. Russell, Washington	95
G. S. Jennings, Kansas St.	95
C. E. Waite, Oklahoma	86
T. B. Payeur, Drake	86
Harold Lippert, Wash.	86
H. R. Laslett, Kansas	76
H. R. Hinds, Kansas	76
L. L. Bunn, Kansas	76
P. E. White, Oklahoma	76
W. V. Cox, Oklahoma	76
H. L. Shepherd, Iowa State	76
E. E. Roddy, Kansas	76
M. W. Harms, Kansas	76
J. E. Wassenaar, Grinnell	76
W. W. Wachter, Missouri	76
E. R. Cowell, Kansas	76
E. E. Evans, Grinnell	76
B. W. Shoemith, Grinnell	76
George Bond, Missouri	76
M. C. McKinley, Drake	76
B. R. Krueger, Washington	76
G. M. McKinnis, Missouri	76
H. V. McDermott, Okla.	76
A. C. Lomborg, Kansas	76
G. E. Elbert, Drake	76
W. C. Cowell, Kansas	76
N. M. Inness, Iowa State	76
C. S. Erdine, Iowa State	76
T. C. Thompson, Wash.	76
D. H. Shaver, Drake	76
R. L. Peil, Drake	76
O. K. Pearling, Kansas	76
Roy Bennett, Kansas	76
W. L. Lane, Iowa State	76
J. M. Currie, Iowa State	76
W. H. Knostman, Kansas St.	76
L. E. Waite, Oklahoma	76
K. P. Vinzell, Grinnell	76
H. E. Boyd, Oklahoma	76
P. T. Parker, Grinnell	76
G. E. Miller, Grinnell	76
H. A. Olson, Kansas	76
L. M. Rathbun, Oklahoma	76
Kenyon Welch, Kansas	76
J. E. Williams, Kansas St.	76
J. E. Knight, Missouri	76
Trescott Long, Drake	76
G. A. Lamar, Drake	76
D. H. Shaw, Drake	76
Albert Briscoe, Oklahoma	76
W. A. Herbrechtmeier, Grinnell	76
H. C. Daubeneberger, Grinnell	76
Walter Brinkley, Drake	76
S. P. Hudson, Iowa State	76
S. D. McCallum, Wash.	76
Stewart White, Iowa St.	76
R. W. Linnemeyer, Wash.	76
D. H. Shaw, Drake	76
R. H. Coffey, Missouri	76
M. A. Boyd, Iowa State	76

\*One floor goal for Grinnell.

## LINFIELD DRAWS WITH DISTILLERY

BELFAST CITY CUP STANDING

Club	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Linfield	4	0	4	12	2	12
Belfast Celtic	5	2	1	18	6	11
Cliftonville	4	2	1	12	6	10
Distillery	4	2	1	12	6	10
Shelbourne	4	3	1	15	11	9
Glenavon	3	4	1	11	10	7
Bohemians	1	5	2	10	17	4
Bohemians	0	7	1	10	27	1

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—As the second round of the English cup ties was claiming the attention of four teams, only seven association football games were down for decision in the Southern League January 31. Of the four teams engaged in the cup competition, only Cardiff City was prominent in the race for the Southern League championship, and so the fixtures provided almost the usual degree of attraction.

Four home teams and three away teams were successful, and Portsmouth, the league leaders, were fortunate enough to be one of the successful away teams, overcoming Merthyr Town on their own ground by 2 to 0. Both goals were scored for the winners by P. Stringfellow, their most consistent goalscorer, who is now well up among the leading scorers of the league. This victory gave Portsmouth a clear lead of three points over Crystal Palace since the latter team were defeated by Norwich City by 2 to 0 at Norwich. This defeat proved to be the first one sustained by Crystal Palace since December 6 when Cardiff City, on their own ground, defeated them by 2 to 1. Norwich City deserve every credit for overcoming their powerful rivals, while it may be said on behalf of Crystal Palace that their task was no easy one, since only one team had won a game at Norwich this season.

Watford failed away from home to an even greater extent than Crystal Palace, for they were beaten at Southend by the United by 4 to 1. Previous to this game Watford had not given away four goals in any game, so that not only did they retire without points; but their goal average was seriously affected. Southend, on the other hand, have done remarkably well in taking three points from such powerful opponents as the Palace and Watford.

Millwall's home victory over Bristol Rovers the previous week had given rise to the hope, among their supporters, that a winning team had at last been assembled; but all these hopes were completely swamped by Millwall's defeat at Reading by 2 to 0. Brentford's forwards had one of their brilliant days in their match against Northampton, whom the home team defeated by no fewer than 5 to 0. R. Boyne, the home center forward, scored three fine goals, while E. Hendren, their clever winger, returned to the side after an absence of several weeks, and scored from a penalty kick.

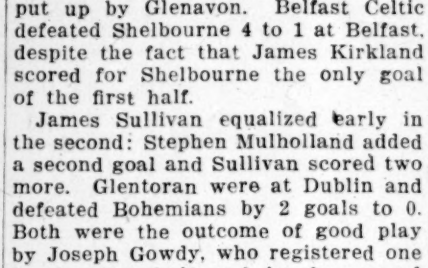
One of the surprises of the day was the victory of Brighton over Bristol Rovers at Bristol by 3 to 2. There has been great improvement in the Brighton team.

Another surprise was the victory of Exeter City over Swansea on the latter's ground by 1 to 0, especially as Swansea had been showing good form recently, while Exeter City had been very inconsistent in their displays.

BELFAST, Ireland—The Belfast City cup ties were the chief item in Irish football on January 24. Linfield, the present unbeaten leaders of the

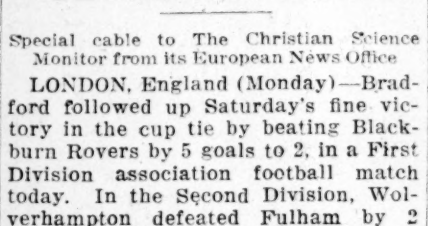
## CHESSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROBLEM NO. 133  
By A. Battacchi  
Cannero, Italy  
Original



White to play and mate in 2 moves

PROBLEM NO. 134  
By Godfrey Heathcote



White to play and mate in 3 moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS  
No. 131. Kt-B5  
No. 132. 1. R-Kt3 R-R  
2. P-Rch K-Q4  
3. R-Qch B-Kt4  
J. C. J. Wainwright

PROBLEM COMPOSITION  
Showing the "Task," containing model mates with the two knights and the pawn, in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By O. Nemo  
Black Pieces 7

White to play and mate in 2 moves

NOTES  
In the City of London Chess Club championship the leaders are as follows:

Section A. Thomas ..... 5 1/2 - 1 1/2  
Blake ..... 5 - 1  
Section B. Harley ..... 5 - 1  
Section C. J. G. Sergeant ..... 4 - 0  
Barlow ..... 3 1/2 - 1 1/2

Middlesex leads in the Southern Counties championship with Surrey and Kent next in order named; while in the London "A" League, North London, West London and Metropolitan are tied for first place.

Dublin, Ireland, secured the record in drawn games against Capablanca, when in his first exhibition 12 were drawn and one lost out of 40 contested. The second day against the same number the Cuban master won 27, drew 2, and lost one. Sir Horace Plunkett secured two draws and H. Beckett and E. H. Birmingham were the winners.

It is noted with great pleasure by the chess world that the British Chess Magazine is being continued under new management.

At the annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Chess Association of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the following officers were elected: President, Lewis Hopper; vice-president, Joshua Holmes; secretary and treasurer, Le Roy Smith; executive committee, W. A. Ruth, T. E. Moon, and S. R. Sellers. A fund was raised for individuals who win games against

CP OS  
TO  
EUROPE  
FROM  
WEST ST. JOHN  
Feb. 27, Melita ..... Liverpool  
Feb. 28, Graustan, Havre, London  
Mar. 11, Pretorian ..... Glasgow  
Mar. 12, Scandinavian ..... Liverpool

FROM VANCOUVER  
Japan—China—Philippines  
Mar. 1 ..... Empress of Japan  
Apr. 8 ..... Empress of Russia

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## VICTORIA DEFEATS VANCOUVER SEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Although not playing in quite such good form as it did last week when it won the hockey game from the Seattle team, Victoria in its Pacific Coast Hockey League match with the Vancouver team here Friday night was in good enough form to win 3 goals to 1 after two periods of hard and close hockey and one in which the play was rather ragged.

Victoria scored its first two goals in the first period without allowing anything against it. In the second period there was no score. In the first few minutes of the third, Victoria had increased its lead by another goal, and it seemed quite apparent which would be the winning team. From this time on the play generally was not so brilliant, each team making a major penalty. The summary:

VICTORIA VANCOUVER  
Meeking, W. .... 2  
Dunderdale, C. .... 1  
L. Patrick, R. .... 1  
C. Loughlin, J. .... 1  
Johnson, J. .... 1  
Fowler, S. .... 1  
Score—Victoria 3, Vancouver 1. Goals—Patrick, Meeking, Dunderdale for Victoria; Cook for Vancouver. Substitutes—Kerr for Victoria; W. Adams for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

THEATRICAL  
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"Tremendous human interest."—Alan Dale, American.

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W. 45th Street, New York

LEXINGTON THEATRE  
CHICAGO OPERA  
Tonight at 8: "Barber of Seville." (Galli-Curi, Claessens, Schipa, Galletti, Cottrell, Cond. Muzilli.)  
Wed., "La Gioconda." Roles: Van Gordon, Dolci, Rimini, Pavley, Oukrainsky, Cond. Muzilli.  
Thurs., "Traviata." Galli-Curi, Schipa, Galletti, Treviani, Pavley, Cond. Marinuzzi.  
Sat., Mat., "Rigoletto." Lydia Lipkowsky, Schipa, Ruffo, Treviani, Cond. Marinuzzi.  
Sat., Eve., "La Gioconda." Roles: Van Gordon, Rimini, Ludmila, Ballet. Cond. De Angelis. (Mason & Hamilton Piano Duo Exclusively.)

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Abraham Lincoln  
One of the Most Discussed Plays in America  
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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUYERS OF COTTON  
GOODS CAUTIOUS

Tightening of the Credit Situation Causes Flattening of Demand for Long Future Goods, and Easing of Prices in Some Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Primary cotton goods markets at last have begun to show the effects of the tightening credit situation forced by the edict of the Federal Reserve Board, and the last week has seen a decided flattening of demand for long future goods and a very material easing in price in a number of different lines of goods. The decline has been gradual, and cotton manufacturers have had occasion to congratulate themselves upon the care with which they selected their customers in the months past, which prevented any large volume of goods being accumulated by merely speculative holders.

## Liquidation Not Heavy

The present reaction has been peculiar in the absence of any very heavy liquidation in second-hand circles, and this is attributed solely to the very limited supply of goods with reference to normal consumption. There have been offerings, of course, from second hands, but there has been a very active demand for spot and early goods, practically all the goods that were forced upon the market by the necessity for liquidation. The market for near-by goods, therefore, has had very strong support, and price declines have been most noticeable in the late delivery contracts. Fortunately, the pressure of credit restriction has not yet caught the holders of these long-time contracts, and probably will not do so until the time comes to make payment for the goods. If the present spot demand continues, as there is strong prospect that it will, the liquidation will probably be accomplished without any very serious unsettlement of the markets, barring a real money crisis, which now seems very remote.

## In Position to Wait

The mills are nearly all in such a well-sold position that they can afford to wait the outcome of the present reaction, and although there has been evidenced a greater willingness on their part to take on additional long future business at or near the maximum price levels, there is very little tendency to meet the lower prices current in second-hand circles. Many manufacturers believe that the present reaction is only temporary, and that the market will again advance to maximum levels, but there are others who hold the opinion that the top has been reached, and that from now on the price tendency will be downward. There is a very general confidence, in view of recent happenings, that there will be no radical decline, but evidences of resistance to higher prices have been so unmistakable that many are preparing for a gradual process of deflation.

Cottons have been relatively stronger than other textile goods, and up to date the most seriously disturbed section of the market has been the silk goods trade. Rurlaps and woolen goods have felt the downward pressure even more strongly than have cottons, though the latter could not reasonably expect to escape the effect of the general tide.

## Labor Is Conservative

Sateens have been perhaps the most affected by the decline, and second-hand offerings of these have been most numerous, as it was this class of goods which was bought most heavily by speculators. Garment-making circles have been strongly affected by the wave of conservatism, and this can be seen in pronounced fashion in the action of the garment workers in reconsidering their announced intention to seek higher wages during the present month. Having sensed the tendency of the times, Labor leaders in this industry have quickly switched their efforts for greater reward to movement to preserve the wage scales already attained. Manufacturers look for much the same attitude in other labor circles connected with the textile industry just as soon as the import of the present trend of events is generally realized.

## Print Cloths Steady

Print cloths have held fairly steady at levels slightly under the maximum, but the dealing has been confined mostly to near-by goods. Fine cotton fabrics made from combed yarns have seen a slight reaction in price on the staple constructions, but fancy and novelties still hold at top-notch prices, with a fairly good demand.

Cotton yarns are much slower than a week or two ago, and the carded yarns are cheaper and easier to buy. Combed numbers are still firmly held at top levels, but the demand is noticeably smaller and confined to minimum lots, with spinners maintaining still an independent attitude due to their well-sold position.

## UNITED STATES ENVELOPE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United States Envelope Company in the calendar year 1919 earned an operating net of \$1,630,189, which, after interest and preferred stock dividends, is equal to 16.7 per cent on the \$750,000 common stock, compared with 18.0 per cent in the previous year. After the reserves for depreciation and taxes totaling \$1,208,934 the profits were equal to 8.5 per cent on the common stock, compared with 47.6 per cent in the previous year.

PAPER CURRENCY  
AND GOLD RESERVE

NEW YORK, New York—Paper currency throughout the world has increased 600 per cent since the beginning of the war in 1914. The gold reserve increased 40 per cent, according to statistics compiled by the National City Bank of New York. The face value of the paper currency of 30 principal countries, which totaled \$750,000,000 in 1914, it was stated, increased to \$4,000,000,000 at the time of the armistice and to \$5,000,000,000 in December, 1919, exclusive of \$34,000,000,000 issued by the Russian Soviet Government. The world debt was estimated at \$200,000,000,000, compared with \$40,000,000,000 in 1914. The four Central Powers—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria—show an advance in note circulation from \$1,200,000,000 in 1914 to \$12,300,000,000 at the close of the war, and to \$18,770,000,000 in December, 1919, the gold reserve falling from \$600,000,000 in 1914 to \$327,000,000 in 1919, the ratio of gold to notes declining from 49.7 per cent in 1914 to 5.5 per cent in November, 1919, and 1.7 per cent in December, 1919.

EUROPEAN COPPER  
NEEDS ARE GREAT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although at the moment there is a comparative lull in the export demand for copper, this situation is due entirely to the foreign exchange situation and the inability of foreign consumers to arrange credits in this country. However, some of the leading copper authorities interested in foreign business are of the opinion that there will be eventually a big demand from abroad.

It is asserted that some of the controlling export sales of domestic producers have only recently been assured by important banking interests that they can expect large buying for European account. But they have not been told just how the matter is to be arranged, being merely assured that satisfactory agreements will be reached in due time for financing the purchases.

There is no doubt that the copper requirements of European countries are enormous. During November, December, and part of January there were comparatively large sales of copper to foreign countries, and it is believed that these purchases would have been continued but for the sharp break in the foreign exchange market, which forced the European consumers to stop their purchases for the time being.

INVESTMENTS IN A  
PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

CHICAGO, Illinois—Regarding the future of the securities markets and the influence the presidential campaign will have upon price movements, the National City Bank of Chicago says in its monthly circular:

With the winter nearly over, the markets will soon reflect the sort of movements which often gain prominence at the beginning of spring. Inasmuch as this is a presidential year, the indications are that political uncertainties will loom large upon the investment horizon until the nominating conventions have been held in June. Several candidates on both sides have already announced their willingness to abide four years in the White House.

At the moment it seems as if the Labor issue would figure largely in the campaign, although it is too early yet to tell just what the real issues of the campaign will be. A presidential year, however, from time immemorial has been looked upon as a period of recurring changes and unsettledness. Although there are many questions to be settled, the outlook is fairly reassuring, provided the country realizes its responsibility as a provider for the weaker nations.

NEXT WORLD MEETING  
OF COTTON TRADE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Active preparations are under way for the second World Cotton Conference, to be held in Manchester, England, in 1921. It was planned originally that this meeting would be held in June, but the prospects are now that it may take place as early as April. Rufus R. Wilson, general secretary of the permanent organization, will soon go to England to confer with Sir Herbert Dixon, president, and with other members of the executive committee, as to exact date and other details in regard to the Manchester meeting.

The first World Cotton Conference, since that of 1907, which was not entirely representative of the world's cotton industry, was held last fall at New Orleans, this country being selected for the first meeting, because of the fact that the United States is by far the largest producer of raw cotton. The next conference is to be held at Manchester, in view of England's leadership in spinning and weaving the staple. Other future meetings will be held at intervals of two years, in other countries which are prominent in producing and manufacturing cotton.

## HOLIDAY IN STOCK MARKET

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Yesterday was generally celebrated throughout the United States in memory of George Washington, and the securities and commodities markets suspended business for the day.

UNPROFITABLE  
TO MINE GOLD

Purchasing Power of Ounce of Gold Greatly Shrinks Through Inflation of Currency—Bill to Be Introduced as Remedy

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The man with an income of \$2000 is now actually drawing \$870 upon the basis of the dollar value in 1913. This startling fact is brought out plainly in a statement to Congress by Harold N. Lawrie, a nationally known economist for the American Mining Congress. The purchasing power of the ounce of gold which, under statute cannot bring more than \$20.67, Mr. Lawrie shows, has shrunk through inflation of currency until it is no longer possible for gold to be profitably produced.

The expansion of the national credit has lowered the purchasing power of a dollar through increasing all commodity prices. Based upon the war prices of 1913, these prices gradually advanced from 100 per cent in 1913 to 223 in October, 1919. Each increase in credits has been absorbed by a corresponding increase in commodity prices and has resulted in placing the nation upon an artificial plane of living. The gold producer finds the actual purchasing power of his ounce of gold is now \$9 instead of \$20.67.

## Gold Mines Closing Down

Gold mines of the United States are being closed down at a startling rate. Many of these can never be reopened owing to the prohibitive costs of re-mining and unwatering. Cripple Creek, the greatest American gold camp is taking on the appearance of a city of forlorn hopes. Great drainage tunnels, monster underground workings, vast areas of expensively constructed plants, whole cities of homes are being deserted and thousands of skilled miners are being forced to seek new camps because gold—the basic monetary metal of the United States—cannot longer be produced at a profit.

The manufacturers of the United States used \$2,848,800 more gold last year than was produced in the United States. The gold producer lost millions during the year—forced to lose by peculiar circumstances not easily understood by the layman. The manufacturing jeweler made millions because while his goods mounted in value, he procured the gold at the coinage price of \$20.67 an ounce, an amount less than the cost of production. Seventy-five years ago the world produced only \$300,000,000 in a year. In 1915, the world produced \$469,000,000. Rapid increase in population, increase in per capita wealth, and adoption of gold standard of finance in all civilized countries together with waste and hoarding absorbed the increasing gold.

## Depletion of Gold Reserve

The gold stock of the United States suffered a loss in 1919 of \$292,796,000 by the excess gold exports over imports. To further deplete the gold reserve, the consumption of gold in the arts and trades during 1919 was \$80,337,600, while the production of new gold in the United States and possessions was only \$58,488,800. The estimated production in 1920 is \$40,000,000. The ratio of the gold reserve to the federal reserve net deposit and note liabilities continually declined since 1914, until it reached 44.8 per cent on December 26, 1919, a margin of only 6.8 per cent above that required by the Federal Reserve Act.

Certain officials of the government have persistently endeavored to minimize the danger of the failure of domestic gold production, but leading financiers of the United States are organizing a campaign to protect the gold standard. The American Bankers Association in 1918 and again in 1919 passed a resolution calling attention of the nation to the threatening danger.

The American Mining Congress called a national gold conference in St. Louis last November and this conference of bankers, economists and miners, by resolution, put itself on record as expressing the opinion that no change should be made in the gold standard and unit of value of monetary transactions in this and other countries, but requesting Congress to act, and under that resolution a bill shortly will be introduced in Congress to impose a tax of 50 cents a pennyweight of fine gold contained in all articles which may be sold on and after May 1, 1920, from which fund the producer of the new gold ounce will receive on and after the same date a \$10 premium to compensate for the increased cost of production.

This is the only proposal yet advanced, whereby the monetary unit is not altered and a free gold market in the United States may be maintained. The bill merely creates the machinery by which the manufacturers of gold in the arts and trades may pay the cost of its production, so that sufficient new gold may be produced to satisfy their requirements and make it unnecessary to withdraw their gold from the monetary gold reserve of the country.

The gold in the bank reserves is the basis of bank credit. The amount of gold in reserve limits the expansion of credit. These reserves have been steadily falling. The government has allowed vast shipments of gold for export and must continue to export gold in order to maintain export trade; meanwhile the production of the American mines has been falling with startling rapidity, from \$101,000,000 in 1915 to \$58,500,000 in 1919, a loss of 42 per cent.

IMPORTATION OF  
JAPANESE GOODS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Japan's gain in American trade is illustrated by the figures given by the customs division of the Treasury Department. After four years of war, Japan, in 1919, sent \$303,993,041 of goods to the United States.

The value of merchandise imported from Japan in the fiscal years from 1914 to 1919 compares as follows: 1914, \$107,355,897; 1915, \$98,882,638; 1916, \$147,644,228; 1917, \$208,127,478; 1918, \$284,945,439; 1919, \$303,993,041. The peak of United States imports from Japan during the 11 fiscal years from 1909 to 1919, was in 1919, when the total was \$303,993,041, of which raw silk was \$173,157,405, or almost as much as the highest total imports from Germany for any one year. Soy bean oil in 1919 was \$8,994,776, and silk fabrics, \$10,959,336.

The exports from the United States to Japan had, for 10 years, been much smaller than the imports from Japan, until the year 1919, when the exports were \$326,462,269.

## ASKS FUEL OIL BIDS

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Shipping Board has asked for bids on fuel oil, to be opened March 4, for a minimum of 8,410,000 barrels and a maximum of 12,462,000 barrels. This bunker oil, which is to be delivered at different ports along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts and at Cristobal and Balboa, is to meet Shipping Board requirements for approximately six months, ending September 30.

Road—	Net inc. 9 mos.	Prop. inv. Dec. 31, 1919	Net Acquired to earn at rate of 6% per annum in 1919	Net for 9 mos. in 1919
Ann Arbor	\$393,893	\$1,661,560	\$794,905	\$779,341
Balt & Ohio	3,178,338	633,381,906	28,502,185	18,619,725
Ches & Ohio	8,142,932	263,916,160	11,876,227	14,342,044
Cent of N J	1,946,765	145,339,949	6,339,848	5,728,735
C & C St L	10,216,707	196,966,776	8,862,505	15,919,800
Del & Hudson	1,754,898	110,122,794	4,950,526	5,179,229
Erie	(d) 179,352	388,820,302	17,946,914	7,825,549
Lehigh Val	2,762,501	217,948,126	9,807,656	8,701,025
Mich Cent	12,453,082	18,307,846	18,307,846	18,307,846
N Y Cent	34,698,409	983,001,339	44,235,088	54,779,337
N Y, Ont & W	1,078,667	91,050,503	4,097,273	1,825,655
Norfolk & West	8,120,470	289,247,036	12,016,117	15,224,979
Penn Marq	5,230,161	102,184,669	4,538,310	8,203,350
Penn R St	15,457,562	91,027,132	46,673,670	42,710,150
Penn R West	6,869,133	259,214,694	11,664,661	15,735,505
Phila & Read	2,041,895	212,831,658	9,577,425	8,785,070
Wabash	204,421	207,972,735	9,358,772	4,117,300
West Va	74,342	127,725,221	6,197,838	1,614,295
Wheel & L E	\$61,655	77,625,006	4,493,125	2,134,552

(d) Deficit.

\*Roads which with freight rate increase would probably earn in excess of 6% on property investment.

†Last three figures omitted.

ESTIMATE OF THE  
SEASON'S COTTON

Supply for 1919-20 Calculated at 15,118,933 Bales Lint and 1,537,490 of Linters

NEW YORK, New York—The Census Bureau estimates the carryover of old cotton as of August 1, 1919, at 4,286,785 bales lint and 868,897 of linters. From this estimate and the ginning figures to January 15, the supply of cotton for the 1919-20 season may be estimated at approximately 15,118,933 bales lint, and 1,537,490 of linters. The calculation would work out in this way:

	Lint	Linters
Carryover Aug. 1, 1919	4,286,785	868,897
Ginned to Jan. 15, 1920	10,332,148	1,021,845
Linters to Dec. 31, 1919	368,395	15,457,562
Final ginning (estimated)	500,000	300,000
Linters (estimated)	74,342	300,000
Total	15,118,933	1,537,490

The Department of Commerce made its December 1 estimate of the crop at 11,031,000 bales of lint, which, if correct, would make the total supply about 300,000 bales larger than the above. Weather conditions, however, have been unfavorable, particularly in the southwest, and labor so scarce that it is probable 300,000 bales will go un-picked. The year's supply, therefore, may be fairly estimated to be, in bales, as below:

	Lint	Linters
Supply for season of 1919-20	15,118,933	1,537,490
From this deduct as follows:		
Exp. to Jan 31, 1920	3,776,958	23,290
Jan. 31 to Jan. 15, 1920	3,143,201	146,689
Total	6,919,159	169,979
Bal. Amer. cotton on hand Feb. 1, 1920	8,199,776	1,367,490
To this total should be added 249,060 bales of foreign cotton imported in the first half of the crop year, making the entire supply for the remaining six months 8,494,436 bales of lint and 1,367,490 of linters of both American and foreign-grown cotton.		

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, February 22

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albuquerque, N. M.—A. Singer of Grunsfeld Bros.; 82 Lincoln Street.  
Austin, Texas—W. Levin and L. Cohen; United States.  
Chicago, Ill.—J. P. Dudy of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorndike.  
Dallas, Texas—B. Aronoff; Essex.  
Evansville, Ind.—A. C. Schultz; United States.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—Paul Galford; United States.  
Memphis, Tenn.—Max A. Weiss; Essex.  
Montgomery, Ala.—E. T. Naffel; United States.  
New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. G. Kuenzel; United States.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—S. Schwartz; United States.  
San Francisco, Cal.—G. R. Weeks of William Marvin Co.; Touraine.  
Sheboygan, Wis.—A. Christopher; United States.  
Shreveport, La.—I. Farmer; United States.  
Thamesville, Texas—L. M. Blumley and B. Cohen; United States.  
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

RAILWAY EARNINGS  
UNDER NEW RATES

Estimated Returns of Some of the Roads in Case 15.73 Per Cent Increase Should Be Granted by the Government

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is calculated that it would require an increase of about 15.73 per cent in freight rates for roads in official classification territory, except the New England lines, for the roads there as a group to show a return of 6 per cent on the aggregate property investment. This estimate is based on freight revenues for nine months ended September 30, 1919.

These roads—55 in number—had a total property investment account December 31, 1918, of \$7,151,323,881. In the nine months ended September 30, 1919 they earned net operating income of \$146,097,717, equivalent to about 2.04 per cent on their combined property investment, or at the rate of about 2.72 per cent for a full year. Below are appended a few selected roads from this group, showing net operating income for nine months, their property investment, what their individual net income should have been for nine months to show a yield at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on property investment, and what their net operating income would have been with a freight rate increase of 15.73 per cent:

	Net inc. 9 mos.	Prop. inv. Dec. 31, 1918	Net Acquired to earn at rate of 6% per annum in 1919	Net for 9 mos. in 1919
Bethlehem	\$19,800	\$19,800	\$19,800	\$19,800
Delaware & Hudson	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Michigan Central	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Norfolk & Western	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Pennsylvania	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Rock Island	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
St. Louis	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Union Pacific	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Wabash	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Western	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000

Excess Earnings

The above table shows at a glance the roads which, with the assumed increase in freight rates of 15.73 per cent, would probably earn a return of more than 6 per cent on their individual property investment accounts. The assumption is, then, that they would have excess earnings to divide between their own reserve funds and the general railway contingent fund.

These roads include Chesapeake & Ohio, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Delaware & Hudson, Michigan Central, New York Central, Norfolk & Western, Pere Marquette, and the Pennsylvania lines west. Of all these Pere Marquette shows the largest relative excess, net operating income being almost double a 6 per cent return on its property investment.

New York Central shows up well, as do also its subsidiary companies, Michigan Central and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

It will be noted also that the Pennsylvania lines west show up relatively much better than the lines east. The property investment of the lines east is relatively very large, due to expensive terminals and other facilities, and earnings are not commensurate. Railroads in the middle west generally in the last two years have shown much better earnings than those in the east.

Baltimore & Ohio and Erie

It appears that with the above-mentioned increase in freight rates Baltimore & Ohio and Erie would still be far from earning a 6 per cent return on their investment. But there are mitigating circumstances to be taken into consideration. Both of these roads have suffered from traffic diversion. They have been handling under the Railroad Administration a lot of low-grade heavy freight which is far less profitable than the high-grade freight that moves under class rates. Their freight earnings have suffered tremendously and under such conditions it is hardly fair to attempt an estimate of what a given freight rate increase might yield them on the basis of 1919 freight traffic. The same applies to certain other roads.

In other words traffic is not moving under normal competitive conditions and only the test of time can show what the readjustment will be. To that extent estimates are likely to be misleading, but they should prove of some value as a guide.

## ROSS - SHIRE

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT (Incorporated in England)

The WELL-KNOWN HISTORICAL ESTATE OF FERINTOSH in the Black Isle is FOR SALE. The ESTATE is a charming residential and agricultural property and includes RYEFIELD HOUSE, a delightful residence from which lovely views of the mountains of Sutherland and Ross are obtainable. Some of the finest ARABLE FARMS in Ross-shire. Situated on the South shore of the Cromarty Firth, Ryefield is within easy motor-finding distance of Strathpeffer Spa and other well-known Golf Courses. Cromarty Station (Highland Railway) is close at hand. PARTICULARS are in course of preparation. Further information from MR. SCENE, EDWARD & GIBSON, W.S., 5 Albany Place, Edinburgh, or MR. DAVID ROSS, Caledonian Estates Office, Inverness, the Factor.

BANKING COMPANIES  
AS TAX PAYERS

NEW YORK, New York—As a general rule the big money makers among the banks are also the heaviest taxpayers. For instance, the National City Bank of New York, which last year earned net \$6,256,000 (exclusive of earnings from the affiliated National City Company), set aside \$3,539,000 for taxes. The Chase National Bank, which earned \$7,033,000 (exclusive of the Chase Security Company), expects to pay \$2,517,000 for 1919 taxes, and the National Bank of Commerce, which earned \$7,375,000, will pay \$2,588,000 in taxes. Earnings are shown after taxes are allowed for.

Amounts set aside by the banks for taxes last year may vary from the amounts actually to be paid. They may have set aside too much or too little. The Guaranty Trust Company, which showed earnings last year of \$7,947,000, set aside only \$790,000 for taxes, less than 10 per cent. Taxes set aside by such banks as the Chase & Phoenix, Hanover, and Park have been relatively small, compared with their net earnings. The Bankers Trust expects to pay \$1,352,000, compared with \$4,883,000 net earnings.

## GENERAL BAKING

NEW YORK, New York—The General Baking Company reports for the year ended December 27, 1919, net profits, after charges and federal taxes, of \$870,606, equal to \$14.68 a share (\$100 par) on \$5,925,000 7 per cent preferred stock. Accumulated dividends on preferred stock were 22 1/2 per cent.

	1919	1918	1917
Net profit	\$870,606	\$439,212	\$335,108
Preferred div.	414,750	237,000	237,000
Surplus	455,856	202,212	298,108
Prof & sur.	2,124,402	1,668,244	1,480,095

## CENTRAL VERMONT FINANCING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Central Vermont Railroad Company has petitioned the Department of Public Utilities for permission to issue refunding mortgage bonds to the amount of \$15,000,000. Of this amount, \$12,000,000 will be issued for the purpose of refunding certain bonds which come due on May 1 of this year, and the balance will be applied to the cancellation of other indebtedness and for meeting the cost of improvements in the company's property.

## SHAWINIGAN WATER

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Shawinigan Water & Power Company in 1919, after all reserves had been paid, added \$12,840 to its profit and loss surplus, bringing that



CANADA'S STATUS IN  
LEAGUE OF NATIONSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian press is, to a large extent, showing a unanimity of opinion regarding the attitude taken up by the Canadian Government as outlined by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, in connection with Canada's status in the League of Nations. The Toronto Globe, one of the leading Liberal papers in Canada, and an opponent of the present government, says in a recent editorial upon the first part of the Lennox reservation: "This reservation strikes directly at Canada. If adopted, it will be an intimation that the United States desires that Canada shall be denied membership in the League of Nations and shall be regarded in all international relations as a dependent colony of Great Britain, for whom the motherland alone has authority to speak and to negotiate. Canadians refuse to be put in this humiliating position. The people of the Dominion have earned by their sacrifices the right to take part in the settlement of the terms of peace and in the deliberations of the League of Nations created to enforce the conclusions arrived at and to prevent future wars."

The Ottawa Journal, after giving various answers to the plea—"that if Canada and other self-governing dominions under the British flag are allowed membership in the Advisory Council, the British Empire will have six members there, while the United States would have but one representative," remarks: "The Lennox reservation is an illustration of the partisan hypocrisy of the Republican majority in the United States Senate. It is merely a part of the game to condemn President Wilson by using all sorts of verbiage to persuade the American people to think that he sacrificed American interests in his league proposition."

CANADIANS ACT ON  
EXCHANGE SITUATIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—At the first annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia, held in Vancouver, recently, the present exchange situation was brought up and dealt with in two resolutions, which were carried unanimously. They were as follows:

"Be it resolved, That this convention notes with satisfaction the fact that Canadian business men are cancelling orders for goods from the United States, and we further strongly recommend that orders be withheld for goods of all kinds from the United States until the exorbitant rate of exchange be reduced to a reasonable basis; and we further approve of a 'Buy in Canada' movement for the purpose of correcting the present adverse rate of exchange through the purchasing of Canadian or British-made goods in preference to goods of American make."

"Whereas, Serious financial handicap obtains at present against those who have payments to make in Great Britain, through having to pay American rates of exchange on remittances through having no clearing house in Canada by which payments can be made direct to the Motherland, be it resolved that this convention goes on record as favoring the establishment of such a clearing house."

In seconding the latter resolution, J. N. Harvey, a prominent local clothier, said it was a disgrace that one part of the Empire should have to pay exchange to foreigners in transmitting money to another part.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL  
POSITION SURVEYEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—An illuminating survey of Canada's financial position was made by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior for the Dominion, in a speech before the Fourth Shore Board of Trade, at St. Lambert, near Montreal, Canada, the Minister explained, was not in the same position as she was five years ago, then she owed \$335,000,000; now she had a debt of \$1,338,000,000. Continuing, he said, Canada had to raise annually for interest \$135,000,000, besides having a pension fund of from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000. For himself he would not like to contemplate a higher or larger amount to be borrowed. It was necessary for Canada to become prudent and not to plunge into new expenditures. Now was the period to conserve their resources.

Before the war Canada bought more than she sold, and borrowed in the outside markets to pay the adverse balance. "In five years," said Mr. Meighen, "we spent \$731,000,000 on outside debts and balance in improving factories and expanding the great industries of this Dominion. We became a borrowing country and our object should be to make as much as possible in our own country."

CANADIAN CROPS HAVE  
FAIR AVERAGE YIELDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to the latest agricultural statistics published by the Canadian Government, the area under wheat in 1919 was 154,744,000 acres, as compared with 153,567,000 acres in 1918 and 140,545,000 acres, the annual average in the five-year period 1915-17. As compared with 1918, the percentage increase is only 0.8, but as compared with the five-year average the increase is 10.1 per cent. When, however, production is considered, it is found that the total, viz., 2,943,162,000 bushels for 1919 is less by 6.4 per cent than the total of 2,182,657,000 bushels in 1918 and less by 2.1 per cent than the five-year average of 2,987,567,000 bushels. It is remarked

that the total production was considerably less in all the European countries, except Spain, Holland, and Rumania.

For the crops of rye, barley, oats and potatoes the record shows that the acreage is in all cases above the five-year average, though in some instances below the average of 1918. The area devoted to sugar beets in Ontario intended for the manufacture of beet-root sugar was for 1919 19,000 acres, as compared with 18,000 acres in 1918. The total yield in 1919 of sugar beets was about 178,000 tons as against 195,000 tons in 1918, the yield per acre being about 94 tons, as compared with 10 tons last year. The average price this year is about \$12 per ton, representing a total value of \$1,780,000 as against \$235,000 a ton last year, or a total of \$2,015,000.

The only statistics available for wool production in Canada are those obtainable by the sales through the cooperative associations. For the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, the wool clip was roughly estimated at 12,000,000 pounds, the total values at the rate of 28 cents per pound in 1915, 37 cents in 1916, and 59 cents in 1917 being for 1915 \$3,360,000, for 1916 \$4,440,000, and for 1917 \$7,000,000.

ONTARIO TEACHERS'  
SALARIES INCREASEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The finance committee of the board of education, so far as it is concerned, has settled the much-discussed question of the salary increases for teachers and other employees by adopting a new schedule the main features of which are as follows: that the minimum salary of high school principals be fixed at \$3375 with a yearly income of \$100 until \$4375 is reached; that there be two grades of assistant teachers with maximum salaries of \$3375 and \$3125 respectively, according to whether they are graduates at the head of departments or not; that the minimum for assistants be \$1875 with an annual increase of \$100 until \$3125 is reached; that the 25 per cent increase on all salaries of teachers prior to 1920 be granted with a \$100 increase annually thereafter until the maximum is reached.

In the public school report, the recommendations include the following: That the minimum salary of principals of 15 room schools and more be \$2600 and the maximum \$5500, with a yearly increase of \$100; the maximum of principals of six to 14 rooms being set at \$3125. The head masters of annexes are recommended to receive the same minimum and increase, with a maximum of \$3000.

Salaries of all women teachers will be graded on the basis of \$1000 minimum, with an annual increase of \$50 for each year of service until \$2000 is reached. For kindergarten directors minimum and maximum salaries of \$875 and \$1125 were approved; assistants \$750 to \$875. Sewing teachers would start at \$1000 and go up to \$1875.

## CANADA'S TRADE INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The total of Canada's trade for the month of January last was some \$26,000,000 in excess of the corresponding month of last year, the total being \$225,096,920. In the past month the imports were valued at \$103,579,349 as against \$73,761,398 in January of last year. The exports of domestic merchandise last month totaled \$177,948,674 and in January last year \$193,579,349. The balance of exports of domestic merchandise over imports was \$14,369,325. In the 10 months of the fiscal year which ended with January, the aggregate of all trade was \$1,932,694,310 as against \$1,875,112,978 in the same period in 1919. The total amount of domestic merchandise exported in the 10 months was \$1,059,794,049, a decrease of \$4,000,000. Imports for consumption totaled \$834,521,948, an increase of \$54,000,000. Exclusive of foreign stuff shipped through Canada, the exports in the 10 months ended with January were \$225,272,101 in excess of imports. Customs duties collected in January were \$18,083,000 and in the 10 months \$148,000,000. More agricultural products were exported in January than a year ago. The total, mainly foods, was \$37,858,120, an increase of \$5,000,000.

## FARMERS HOLD CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

WOODSTOCK, New Brunswick—Addressing the third annual convention of the United Farmers of New Brunswick here, John M. Pratt, a leading member of the United Farmers of Manitoba, made the prediction that at least 37 farmers' representatives will be elected to the House of Commons in the Dominion election. Mr. Pratt asserted that the policies of federal governments in the past had driven large numbers of farmers from the land, many of them into the United States. One important feature of the convention was the presence and message of J. S. Wallace, representing the Independent Labor Party of Halifax. Mr. Wallace, without actually proposing a definite alliance between the farmers and the Labor men, brought cordial greetings from Labor and stressed the similarity of the aims of the United Farmers and the Labor Party, urging that there should be no conflict between their respective platforms.

## TRADE OFFICE IN RUSSIA CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Owing to the chaotic conditions prevailing in Russia, the Canadian Government has decided to close the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Vladivostok. This closes the last of the Canadian trade offices in Russia, the other two at Petrograd and Omsk having been closed owing to the advance of the Bolsheviks. Some unusually valuable reports have issued from the Vladivostok trade commissioner's office from time to time.

## PLEA FOR ADDITION TO ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

NELSON, British Columbia—The local Prohibition Party has adopted resolutions urging the coming provincial convention to demand provincial legislation placing the administration of the Liquor Act under an independent commission, restricting the issuance of prescriptions to 100 per month per physician, prohibiting the serving of near-beer to minors under 18 years,

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

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New—beautiful—fireproof, American and European Plan. 400 delightful outside rooms. Excellent Cuisine. Rates from \$2.00. Send for folder. J. H. VAN HORNE, Mgr.

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SLOANE SQUARE HOTEL  
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Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1—Opposite Tube Station. Under the personal supervision of Mr. A. WILD, late Savoy Hotel, CAIRO. High Class Restaurant. Inclusive Terms. Telegrams: Oycourtcl, Sloane, London.

### NEW YORK

**THE LENOX and THE BRUNSWICK**

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European Plan, \$2.50 up.  
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Home cooking.  
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A moderate priced hotel of 300 rooms (200 with bath). The rooms are attractively furnished and everything is clean and well ordered.

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Single room with adjoining bath, \$2.00  
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## HEARING ON FILM CENSORSHIP BILL

Measure Before Massachusetts Legislature Has Support of Many Organizations—Misunderstandings Cleared Away

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Hearing on a bill providing for examination and licensing of films for commercial purposes, will be held today before the legislative committee on mercantile affairs. The measure has the active support of some 240 organizations, state-wide and local.

Interest in the movement has grown rapidly. Civic, social, and religious groups seem to have been waiting for the opportunity of uniting in a demand for a local censorship of films. The organizations interested include the Massachusetts Association of Chiefs of Police, the Massachusetts State Grange, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and chambers of commerce. Many educators, among whom are Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, and a number of school superintendents, are behind the bill.

The few organizations which have been doubtful of the wisdom of the measure, including the local committee on censorship in Lowell, are now taking a positive stand for the state censorship bill. Practically every city and large town in the Commonwealth, as well as many small towns, have local groups working for its passage.

In those quarters where there has been opposition, there seems to have been no little misunderstanding regarding what the operation of the bill would call for. The industry in its attack has said that should the bill go into effect it would mean the closing of the theaters for at least three weeks while the censorship board licensed enough films to permit exhibitions. The bill, however, very definitely says that the censorship board shall be appointed on July 1, while the rest of the bill shall not go into effect until October 1.

Opponents of the bill have insisted that a legal censorship board will not solve the problem of eliminating harmful pictures, but the testimony of a large number of prominent authorities in those states having censorship shows that such pictures are successfully barred and that the exhibitions are greatly improved. It is also claimed that present laws are abundant for the keeping out of all undesirable pictures.

The answer of the bill's proponents is that these laws have been tested times without number and found ineffective and inadequate, that very little satisfaction was to be had whenever representatives of the public proceeded under the present laws. The promoters of the state censorship further say that the fact that the producers of the worst films are fighting so hard against the bill is evidence in its favor.

NEARLY ALL CITY'S TAXES COLLECTED

In Portland, Maine, Books Show Only \$85.75 Uncollected in a Total of \$2,355,240.10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine.—An actual collection of taxes of \$2,355,154.35 of a total of \$2,355,240.10 committed for the year 1919, leaving a balance uncollected of only \$85.75, is the result of methods inaugurated by the present city tax collector, John R. Gilmartin, in 1917. Of unpaid poll and personal taxes, covering a period of 10 years, there are now only \$80,000 outstanding. Mr. Gilmartin is collecting better than 98 per cent of all taxes and 100 per cent on real estate.

"More of the human element should enter into the relation between the city and the taxpayer," says Mr. Gilmartin. "The taxpayer should have a continual sense of his personal responsibility. The hardest taxpayer to deal with is the one who, just as soon as the city begins charging him 6 per cent interest on his indebtedness forgets that he owes the city any money, and classifies it as though he were handling a loan. Of course he does not take into consideration that this offers him the advantage of not having to ask anybody for the money, or to give a note at the bank. A person's credit is a rather fixed amount. When he borrows he reduces his credit, for it then becomes less by the amount of the loan. He has to give security for a loan though it is due, he has to pay or lose his security, his credit and his business resources to some extent. I firmly believe that some taxpayers let their taxes go unpaid as a means of keeping their bank credit up and their loans down. They wait until the last moment, and when they begin to feel the pressure, rather than submit to the publicity which might affect the opinion of their friends and neighbors, they come in and pay. They also overlook the fact that if the city's income is short, and if we overrun our appropriations, that it is very likely to be necessary to increase it next year by raising the tax rate. People forget that the increased tax rate in this city in recent years is met by the property owner. He adds the extra tax to his rents, the tenant adds the extra rent to prices, the consumer ultimately pays the whole bill. I believe that all people should have a city's pride to take the paying of taxes more seriously as a duty.

"The thing which must be considered very seriously is the study of ways and means of reducing tax rates."

There is a tax limit beyond which no city can safely go. It apparently seems easier for a Mayor to comply to the requests of politicians in allowing tax rates to increase instead of taking a determined stand and making a positive report as to what the size of the budget will be before it is made up. The most serious consideration during the next five years will be the proper financing of municipalities."

## PILGRIM PAGEANT PLANS ANNOUNCED

Massachusetts Commission Selects Harvard Professor to Write Central Feature of Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Although it is not yet ready to make public any considerable part of its plans, the Massachusetts Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission announces that they have so far advanced that practically every feature has been arranged. Prof. George P. Baker, professor of dramatic literature at Harvard University, has been chosen to write the Pilgrim pageant, which will form the central feature of the celebration. This will be produced in the summer of 1921. The program for the indoor opening event at Plymouth on December 21, 1920, also has been laid out, says the commission.

Work on the pageant, which is to visualize the Pilgrim story and form the dominant note in the tercentenary exercises during the months of July and August, 1921, has already begun. Beyond this there are many other features, some of which are assured, and others but partially arranged. It is quite certain that there will be a big sailing regatta in Massachusetts Bay during that season, with cooperation of the naval forces, which will probably take the form of a naval demonstration of splendid proportions. Airplane fleets are also expected to figure prominently in the plans, and efforts are being made to include some big athletic events in the program of attractions at Plymouth.

The cooperation of English and Dutch representatives in the celebration has been a matter of considerable correspondence with the commission for some months, and early in March Louis K. Liggett, chairman of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, will go to England and Holland and make very definite plans for the participation in the celebration of official delegates from the earlier homes of the Pilgrims.

It is the intent of Professor Baker to bring into the creation of the work the foremost literary and musical talent of America, that the pageant may be a notable contribution to the literature of the day. He is now on a leave of absence from Harvard for the preparation of the work. During some of the coming months he will be in England and Holland, securing material for the pageant book. The pageant will be produced by the people of Plymouth and vicinity, and will be both a land and water event.

## PROTESTS MADE ON DEPORTATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Charges that deportations carried out by the United States Department of Labor were inhuman, in that the persons deported had not been given an opportunity to communicate with their families or to arrange their personal affairs before being sent out of the country, were made by speakers recently at a meeting held under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union in Convention Hall.

J. Jurgens, an alien released from Deer Island on bail pending deportation proceedings, told of the hardships he said had been caused to persons held on that island, in Boston Harbor, for deportation. He said that a campaign was being carried on against "foreigners," who were blamed for all manner of trouble. The Tzar, he said, had done the same thing, but in Russia, under the old régime, the Jews were blamed.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, formerly connected with the I. W. W., said that many aliens were eager to return to their own countries, but resented being treated as criminals. There were 200 held in Detroit, Michigan, and 500 in New York City to be deported; some had been in the United States Army abroad and had not yet been discharged. She said that the protest was against the policy of deportation and the manner in which deportation had been conducted.

FIFTY PER CENT RAISE ASKED  
WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—Massachusetts branch of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, in state convention here yesterday, adopted resolutions favoring a 50 per cent increase in salary for postal clerks and opposing one cent local postal rates. Delegates from 75 cities and towns, representing 5000 members, were present, John H. Farrell, of Lowell, presided.

NEW YORK STATE HIGHWAYS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Following an investigation of roads throughout the State, the Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions favoring the construction of a complete system of state highways which shall link together the entire State as a means of furthering its economic welfare.

ADVANCE TO SCHOOL-TEACHERS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
EVANSTON, Illinois.—Taxpayers in the Evanston district voted on Saturday to increase the tax levy to provide school-teachers with an advance of \$300 a year, and a minimum salary of \$1400.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Hotels Finding Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The idea that hotels would be ruined if prohibition should come into force is being disproved. Bona fide hotels throughout Ontario are finding their business improving. As a case in point, The Echo, a newspaper of London, Ontario, states that there has been a need of more hotel accommodation of late. The paper points out that in the days of the bar, men hesitated to enter the hotel business because of the uncertainty of license, and rarely was a new public house of any importance opened.

With the disappearance of the bar, hotel men have discovered just what there is in the business without that attachment. They have found that there is money in it, that a properly conducted hotel, depending on beds and meals, is profitable. Hotel guests do not now spend the money they once did over the bar, and do not mind paying more for their accommodation. The business is on a sound basis now; no longer is there doubt or uncertainty about it. Men in the business declare they do not want the bar as it was back again. They are making money, and are relieved of the troubles and annoyances to which they were once subjected.

Arrests Are Decreasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
CORTLAND, New York.—A marked decrease in arrests has followed the dry régime here, according to a statement of Fred Bowker, chief of police, which says that there were only 14 arrests for intoxication between October 1, 1918, when prohibition became effective here, and January 1, 1919, as compared with 86 arrests in the three months prior to that time. There were 76 arrests for drunkenness between October 1, 1917, and January 1, 1918. Chief Bowker feels confident that the conditions will continue to improve under the dry law. An ultimate important saving in public funds is inevitable.

New Business Follows Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—A great many people in this city are awakening to the fact that the saloons, instead of being an economic asset to the city, have been keeping legitimate enterprises from establishing branches here. Atlantic Avenue, the principal shopping thoroughfare, was literally littered with saloons. These properties have been snapped up as fast as relinquished, and are now occupied by stores, offices or sales rooms of nationally known commercial houses.

A remarkable feature of the change has been the large number of automobile agencies which have been established in former saloons, remodeled for exhibition of cars or motor trucks. Business places in the heart of the resort are always at a premium, and not a single saloon has been permitted to remain empty longer than the time required for negotiating a sale or lease by the successors in other lines of activity.

From a strictly economic viewpoint it is expected that the eradication of the saloon, and the opening of new business houses will largely increase the municipal revenues, thus lightening the burden on the taxpayers. The taxable value of the new stock is believed to be greatly in excess of the cost of the liquors, but how much revenue will be derived cannot be accurately stated by city tax assessors at this time. The annual assessment of rates will not be made until fall. The city income during the past year from the 132 liquor licenses, including both retail and wholesale, was \$55,800 as against the \$118,950 revenue from 183 liquor licenses during 1918. It has been noted, too, that there is a marked activity in the building line, the old saloon properties which in some instances outside of the barrooms were disreputable in appearance, having been razed to permit the erection of modern, fireproof structures. The estimated value of building operations now under way throughout the resort is \$4,000,000.

## STATE MAY BUY AND LEASE TROLLEY LINE

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The receivers of the Rhode Island Company have announced that they would present to the Legislature today a plan for reorganization of the company's trolley system. The plan contemplates a state-owned but privately operated system to be leased to a new company. An annual rental of \$1,020,000 would be charged and the State would issue \$18,000,000 in 25-year sinking fund bonds at 3½ per cent with which to purchase outstanding rights and liabilities now held by various corporations. The new company is to have the privilege of purchasing the system at the end of 25 years or to continue under a second 25-year lease.

The operation of the road is to be under the supervision of the state public utilities commission and managed by seven directors—four elected by the stockholders, two appointed by the Governor, and one by the employees.

## Classified Advertisements

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN  
FRENCH GIRL, student of U. of C., and teacher in private school, is willing to chaperone young people going to Europe. Will be ready to sail about June 10 (for vacation). Ref. asked. Ref. given. M. TAYLOR, French House of U. of C., 5810 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago.

## CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED IMMEDIATELY  
Bright, capable girls and women, who appreciate good working conditions and opportunity for advancement, and who have had some experience as follows:  
EXPERIENCED SHOE TAG WRITERS  
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GIRLS TO DO TYPEWRITING AND GENERAL CLERICAL WORK  
Write briefly, stating education, business experience, and salary expected to start. Address S. S. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### LEARN MILLINERY

WE will teach you millinery and pay you during your apprenticeship; also guarantee you a good position after your apprenticeship. Apply THE EYERSON COMPANY, 222 N. Wabash Ave., 4th Floor, Tel. Randolph 2169, Chicago.

WANTED—Woman as mother's helper to assist in housework; fine home; 45 minutes from Chicago. Bungalow; good wages; no laundry. Write Box 1092, Glen Ellyn, Ill., or phone Glen Ellyn 165 M.

GIRL OR WOMAN assist general housework. Small family. Good home. REHR, 803 W. 180 St., New York City. Tel. Wadsworth 9387.

### HELP WANTED

WANTED—Tennis for Public Stenographer's office. MISS LITTLEFIELD, Harvard Square, Mass. Tel. Cambridge 7495.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

STRONG, active and fairly well educated man with mechanical tendencies to learn printers' roller business. Will pay well even at start. Rubberoid Roller Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CUTLER, first class designer and tailor, thoroughly experienced in Eastern cities. Expert in custom tailoring, mail orders, drapery, and understands block patterns. Write for particulars. G. L. 1107 Story Bldg., 15831, Los Angeles, Calif.

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WANTED—5-room apartment near Northwestern steam train. Adults only. Tel. Rogers Park 4226, Chicago, Ill.

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The scientific construction and great flexibility of the shank or arch make it as comfortable as a glove.

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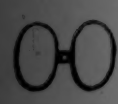
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## MARTIN HARVEY ON STAGING SHAKESPEARE

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—We were standing in Mr. Harvey's comfortable working room in his new house overlooking Regent's Park. We stood, because the subject of staging Shakespearean plays could be approached in no way other than enthusiastically, and Mr. Harvey was far too interested to think of sitting down. Moreover, Mr. Harvey's talk was punctuated by journeys to this and that bookshelf to reach down various books which have been of value to him in his productions. For, though an eminently practical actor and stage manager, Martin Harvey is not one of those who affect to despise the scholar and the student; but he also realizes that theories of art and production are as valuable as any other theories if they cannot be made practical.

## A Happy Mean

In his theory and practice of Shakespearean production, Mr. Harvey has struck a happy and dignified mean between those representations by the Elizabethan Stage Society, which seek to reproduce as nearly as possible the exact conditions of Shakespearean times, and those elaborate and lavish productions which, commencing with Charles Kean, probably reached their perfection under the management of Sir Henry Irving, and were a little overblown under that of Sir Herbert Tree. Now the production of a Shakespeare play in the Kean, Irving, or Tree manner obviously involves the "cutting" of a considerable portion of the play, which besides torturing a great work of art, may also amount to throwing away much of the meat for the sake of the bone. On the other hand, a performance by the Elizabethan Stage Society, to be properly appreciated, demands from its audience the task of putting themselves back or forward, as some might say, into the state of mind of an Elizabethan audience.

"When I commence the study of a production," said Mr. Harvey, "I try at once to get down to the main essentials, to find the keynote of the play, and the best means by which that note may speedily be sounded and subsequently maintained. Nor is the keynote all that is required; there are other dominant notes that must be played and kept vibrating to get the full effect of the full chord."

"Take, for instance, my production of 'Hamlet.' The keynote of the great play is not, of course, difficult to find. It is tragedy—swift, brim, hurtling tragedy—from beginning to end."

## Swiftness of 'Hamlet'

"You do not then share the opinion that some hold, Mr. Harvey," I asked, "that the tragedy of 'Hamlet' is somewhat slow and lethargic, as he himself says?"

"Certainly not," said Mr. Harvey. "To my sense it moves with appalling swiftness. And this view is certainly endorsed by one of the characters in the play. 'One woe doth tread upon another's heels, so fast they come,' says the Queen."

"Another dominant note of the play is spaciousness, a great spaciousness, which is really characteristic. For though, geographically, the scene is practically confined to Denmark, the tragedy is in a way universal, especially in those times which are so 'out of joint,' and so many fine fellows have gone under, trying to 'put them right.' I have therefore devoted a great deal of time and attention to getting that effect of spaciousness, especially in my outdoor scenes—on the ramparts and in the churchyard. The latter I have always pictured as being on the top of some great cliff."

"But does not geography tell us that there are no great cliffs anywhere near Elsinore?" the interviewer asked.

"I don't care if it does," said Mr. Harvey. "I believe that Shakespeare thought there were, and conceived the scene that way."

And here again, Mr. Harvey's view is borne out in the play itself, for does not Horatio speak of

the dreadful summit of the cliff

That beetles o'er his base into the sea?

"In my opinion," continued Mr. Harvey, "it never has been possible, under any conditions, to present 'Hamlet' in its entirety within the three-hour limit, and still more impossible to do so within Shakespeare's 'two hours traffic of the stage.' I have no doubt whatever that Shakespeare himself 'cut' the play in representation."

## Stage Arrangement

"In order to get the effects I spoke of, I practically divided my stage into two parts, as was done in Shakespeare's day, with the difference that both parts of my stage were, so to speak, inside the picture plane—one did not project out into the audience in the form of an 'apron.' My indoor sets were played within my outer, but that did not mean that outdoor scenes had all to be played 'up stage,' for, by the introduction of certain symbolizing hangings, or the removal of others, the inner became part and parcel of the outer."

"Thus I was able to get the effect that I wanted in both the rampart episodes and in the churchyard scene in 'Hamlet.' In the one, a gloomy, spacious effect, with stars twinkling in a night sky over a world of expressive shadows, and at the back, the outline of the stone battlements, sharply defined against the night sky. In the other, the effect of that cold, bleak churchyard on the top of the hill, which so enhances the tragic scene. In both I sought that spacious, cold, clear northern atmosphere, which appeared to me so essential to a proper representation of the play."

"Now these means were, to a cer-

tain extent, a variation of what I was able to do in my production of 'Henry V.' There, also, I was faced with a similar problem of having to treat indoor and outdoor scenes in such a manner that there should be no loss of time or play."

Mr. Harvey then went on to speak of his production of "The Taming of the Shrew," where yet another set of problems awaited him.

"You are aware," he said, "that there are two versions of the play. In one version Christopher Sly, for whose benefit the piece is performed, plays a considerable part, being present as an interested and commenting spec-

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siderably curtailed, it ran 13 weeks. A season of this length for a theatrical production other than a musical comedy, is very exceptional in the Victorian capital.

There is every indication that the play, which has been playing in Sydney six weeks and on January 12 was still attracting large audiences, will repeat its Melbourne success in that city. "Lightnin'" is not possessed of notable literary or artistic merits, but its unpretentious humor and strong vein of sentiment caused it to be welcomed with relief after a long series of crook melodramas and dubious farces. Mr. John D. O'Hara, the Amer-

ican actor who plays the name part, and his wife, Miss Victory Bateman, have proved themselves clever exponents of characters which, while essentially theatrical, have endearing human qualities, and they have already established themselves as warm favorites with Australian playgoers.

Such, in general, apparently, is the attitude of a popular audience at a melodrama; and such, in its essentials, must be yours, if you would be happy there. You must be open-hearted rather than open-minded, for upon the curtain that shrouds such plays is written metaphorically: "Abandon thought, all ye who enter here." Nevertheless, when the gallery begins to applaud its villains, and to hiss its heroes, will be time enough to despair of our world.

And what of the actor's point of view? How does melodrama affect him? Most of them regard it, and rightly so, as a valuable part of their technical training. It assists a man, or woman, to learn declamation. It helps the player to give to his style a quality much needed on the stage today, namely, breadth. A fault that one notices, certainly, in the younger school of natural actors, at the present time, is the flatness and tameness of their playing, that comes from month after month of drawing-room comedy, in which restraint is necessarily imposed. The grand manner in comedy, of Mrs. Glover and her school, of which Mrs. Stirling was the last representative, has long passed from the English stage, and will not readily return. Many a modern actor and actress is temperamentally incapable of acquiring this manner. Doubtless it was largely by constant experience in melodrama, bad, good, and indifferent, that the breadth, the sweep, and the ease of that grand manner were acquired.

Whether from the spectator's point of view, therefore, or from that of the player, it seems desirable that good melodrama should, as it doubtless will, always hold its place upon our stage.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Susan's Reading

Her master gave the signal, with a look;  
Then timidly as if afraid, she took  
In her rough hands the Laureate's book.  
And straight began. But when she had begun  
Her own mute sense of poetry within  
Broke forth to hail the poet, and to greet  
His graceful fancies and the accents sweet  
In which they are expressed. . . .  
For this was no prim maiden, scant  
and pale,  
Full of weak sentiment, and thin de-  
light-  
In pretty rhymes, who mars the reso-  
nant might  
Of noble verse with arts rhetorical  
And simulated frenzy; not at all.  
This was a peasant woman; large and  
strong.  
Red-handed, ignorant, unused to song—  
Accustomed rather to the rudest  
prose. . . .  
Surely this servant-dress was but a  
fool  
To her more lofty being! As she read  
Her accent was as pure, and all she  
said  
As full of interest and of varied grace  
As were the changeable moods, that  
o'er her face  
Passed, like swift clouds across the  
windy sky.  
At each sad stage of Enoch's history.  
Such ease, such pathos, such aban-  
donment  
To what she uttered, molded as she  
went  
Her soft, sweet voice. . . .  
that when the tale was done  
I looked at her, amazed; she seemed  
like one  
Who from some sphere of music had  
come down.  
And donned the white cap and the  
cotton gown  
As if to show how much of skill and  
art  
May dwell unthought of, in the hum-  
blest heart.  
Yet there was no great mystery to tell;  
She felt it deeply, as she read it well.  
—Arthur Joseph Munby.

## The Village School

On the remote edge of Cornwall life  
goes very regularly by sea and land;  
you can tell the day of the week by  
the funnels of the liners that pass to  
and fro, making landfall or departure,  
and the time of day by the outbreaks  
of childish cries that mark the inter-  
vals of scholastic labor. For the  
children are by far the most numerous  
and mobile part of the population;  
they go to and fro outside my window  
four times a day, like the tides at sea.  
Every morning the bell of the village  
school rings as the postman delivers  
his bundle, and while I am reading in  
my paper of the day before about the

mighty contest that is waging over the  
Education Bill in far-distant London,  
the children are scraping and scuf-  
fling past on their way to school. So  
long as you do not look out of the  
window the thunders of Olympus  
sound in your ears; echoes of great  
speeches, of talk about clauses and  
closures, of tests and standards; you  
read of bishops marching, and great  
indignation or enthusiasm so formid-  
able that it has to be conveyed by  
special trains. But if you look out of  
the window the thunder ceases, and  
in the morning sunshine little feet so  
pattering by on the road to the house  
of knowledge. When the bell stops a  
sound of shrill voices raised in a hymn  
floats out on the scented air; and  
after that, if you walk past the build-  
ing wherein they are hived, you may  
hear now a confused buzzing or mur-  
muring, now an insistent rhythmic  
chant which expert ears will identify  
as the multiplication table issuing  
from a score of infant throats. Anon  
the buzzing ceases; the doors are  
opened, and the whole of the childish  
swarm issues from the building for a  
period of noise and commotion in the  
outer yard. The bell rings again, and  
they are gathered in; the buzzing and  
rhyming begin anew; and so through-  
out the day the bell signals the young  
generation to sittings down and ris-  
ings up, to the making of various  
kinds of noises, and to the other harm-  
less pursuits associated with the ac-  
quisition of elementary learning. And  
when it is all over, and the sun is  
sloping round to the other side of the  
playground, the voices rise again into  
the licensed uproar of a hymn, the  
street swarms again with children,  
and the schoolmaster, hanging up the  
key behind his own door, whistles to  
his dog for a walk.

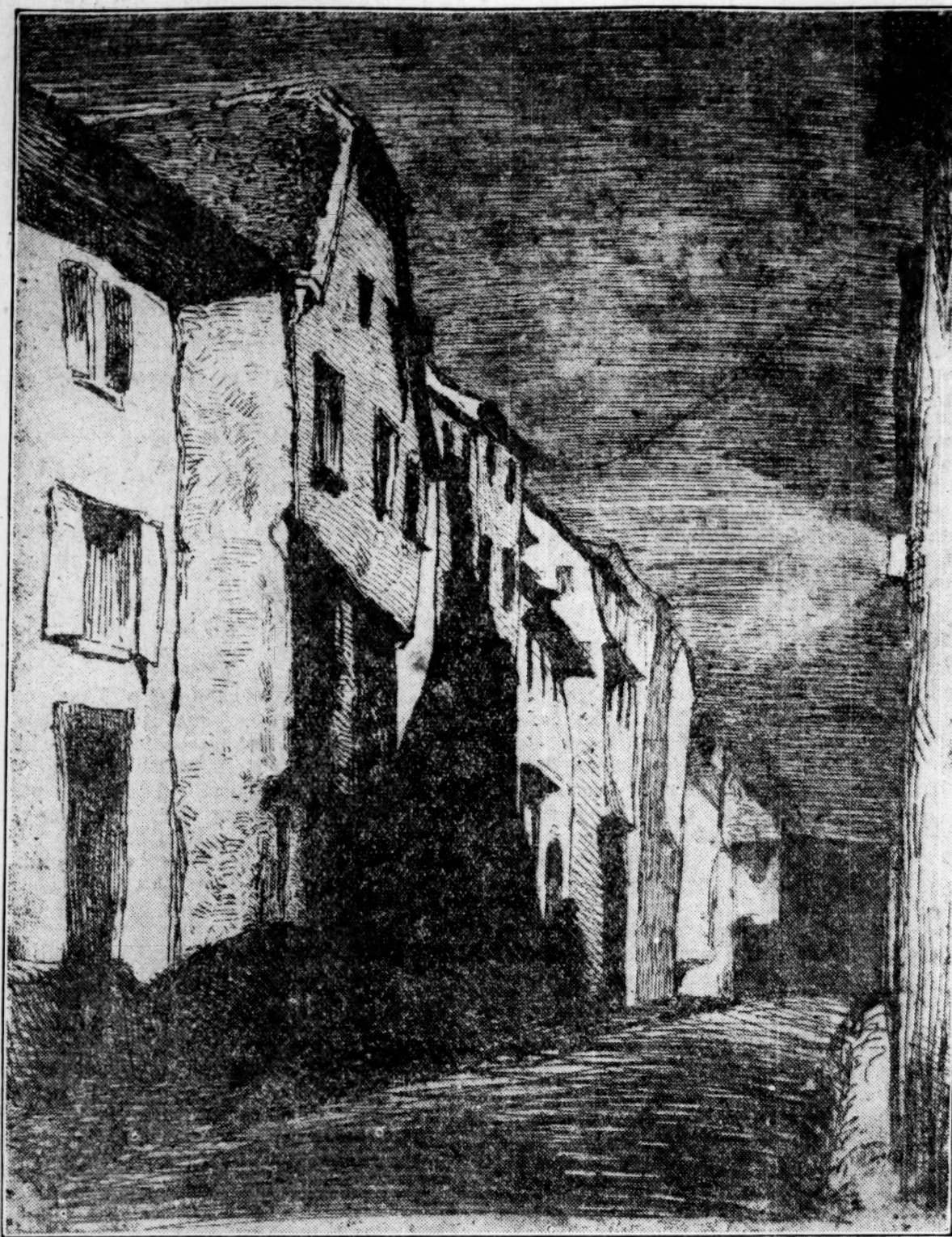
What transpires within these ivied  
walls is to me a pleasant mystery, like  
the activities of bees in a hive; and I  
sometimes think that if the wall of the  
school were made of glass and one  
could spy upon the little creatures at  
their tasks, the mystery would not be  
greatly lessened. But it is certain at  
least that what they do there is not  
important, and that the real business  
of their day begins after the door is  
closed upon the empty schoolhouse. It  
is then that little Jane goes to carry  
milk, and little Tom to earn sixpence a  
week by weeding the paths in the rec-  
tory garden, and the blizzards Jane take  
up their household duties, cleaning or  
baby-minding, and the bigger Toms  
help to water the horses and milk the  
cows. It is by their conduct in these  
occupations that their progress in life  
is marked; it is for their failures in  
them that they get slapped, and for  
their successes that they are re-  
warded, and thus begin to feel their  
way through the world. It is the  
small boy who excels in weeding, or  
to whose small piping voice the heavy-  
lumbering cows, widely scattered over  
the croft, will mysteriously respond,  
who discovers his true vocation and  
begins to cultivate it; those drooping,  
buzzing hours in the schoolhouse are  
almost a blank in his efficient young  
life, and represent merely a period of  
enforced inaction. . . .

When the sun comes round and the  
little people have all left the school-  
house and set about their serious daily  
occupations, there may be, it is true,  
one who lingers about its hallowed  
precincts and who cons his book be-  
neath the elms, to whom school and  
books are a kind of intellectual sky-  
light, showing him space and heaven  
above the low roof of his environment.  
It may be so; the elongated village  
head is to be found in the lower ranks  
of all the minor professions. . . . The  
latterly by the schoolhouse is only of  
two kinds. Either he is a true genius,  
to whom the schoolhouse will be  
neither barrier nor bridge; or he is  
the product of the knowledge grinder,  
and has discovered in book learning a  
means of livelihood in the pursuit  
of which Giles and Hodge cannot com-  
pete with him. His leap to the sky-  
light has perhaps taken him through it,  
and landed him in the freer air,  
but it has not given him wings; he has  
only exchanged the floor for the roof;  
he is but a story higher.—Filson  
Young, in "Memory Harbour."

## Alcalá de Henares

A little more than twenty miles  
northeast of Madrid, in the midst of a  
rolling yellow plain, near the banks  
of the insignificant stream Henares,  
lies Alcalá, famous today chiefly as  
the birthplace of Spain's most illus-  
trious man of letters, Miguel de Cer-  
vantes Saavedra. No other town of  
Spain is so intimately connected with  
his name, for, although the journey  
of Cervantes in the more important  
centers, Madrid, Seville, Valladolid, is  
well attested, his native town, never-  
theless, represents something which  
other cities cannot boast: it is the  
cradle of his genius, it recalls the or-  
igin of his family and his own youth.  
Alcalá de Henares was also the site  
of one of the most famous universities  
of the world, an academic center of  
vast influence and the alma mater of  
many famous men.

The picturesque remains of the little  
town at the present time enable us to  
visualize what it was during Cer-  
vantes' earliest years. Its chief square,  
called, properly enough, Plaza de Cer-  
vantes, is surrounded by a number of  
low, picturesque houses with dingy old  
patios, but its greatest attraction is  
the parish church of Santa Maria. Here,  
in a side chapel, Cervantes was  
baptized on Sunday, October 9, 1547.  
The day of his birth is not known. . . .  
From the Plaza de Cervantes leads  
the only prominent street of Alcalá:  
its houses, hanging over the side-  
walks, are fronted by arcades or  
covered walks where somber shops  
display their wares. During the  
period of Alcalá's greatness, this  
street was the main artery of traffic.  
An old saying reads: "Alcalá, thou  
dost boast more than thou art worth,  
for were it not for that one street of  
thine, thou wouldst not be worth a  
maravedí." . . . Near by is the noble  
palace of the archbishops, with spa-



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor, by permission of the trustees of the British Museum  
"A Street in Saverne," an etching by Whistler

## Whistler Stranded in Cologne

Ernest was Whistler's companion  
in the most wonderful adventure of  
all, the journey to Alsace, when sev-  
eral of the French Set of etchings  
were made. Mr. Luke Ionides thinks  
it was in 1856. Fantin, who did not  
meet Whistler until 1858, remembered  
him, just back from a journey to the  
Rhine, coming to the Café Molière,  
and showing the etchings he had made  
on the way. The French Set was pub-  
lished in November of that year, and  
as Whistler returned late in the au-  
tumn, the series could scarcely have  
appeared so soon. However, more im-  
portant than the date is the fact that  
on his journey the "Liverdun," the  
"Street at Saverne," and "The  
Kitchen" were etched. He had made a  
little money somehow, two hundred  
and fifty francs, or it was a present  
from an uncle, Sir Russell Bond, sug-  
gests, and he and Ernest started for  
Nancy and Strasbourg. At Cologne  
they woke up one morning to find the  
money all gone. "What is to be  
done?" asked Ernest. "Order break-  
fast," said Whistler, which they did.  
There was no American consul in the  
town, and after breakfast he wrote to  
every one who could help him: to a  
fellow student, a Chilean he had asked  
to forward letters from Paris, to Sey-  
mour Haden in London, to Amster-  
dam, where he thought letters might  
have been sent by mistake. Then they  
settled down to wait. Every day they  
would go to the post office for letters,  
every day the officials would say,  
"Nichts! Nichts!" until they got to  
be known in the town—Whistler with  
his long hair, Ernest with his brown  
holland suit and straw hat, now fear-  
fully out of season. . . .

## John Evelyn Views the Cascades of Tivoli

6 May, (1645) We rested our-  
selves; and next day in a coach took  
our last farewell of visiting the cir-  
cumjacent places, going to Tivoli or  
the old Tyburtine. At about 6 miles  
from Rome we passed the Teverone, a  
bridge built by Mammea the mother  
of Severus. . . . Arriv'd at Tivoli we  
went first to see the Palace d'Esté  
erected on a plain, but where was  
formerly an hill. The palace is very  
ample and stately. In the garden on  
the right hand are 16 vast conchas  
of marble jetting out waters; in the  
midst of these stands a Janus quadri-  
fons, that cast forth 4 girandolaes,  
call'd from the resemblance (to a  
particular exhibition in fireworks so  
named) the Pontana di Specchio (look-  
ing-glass). Neere this is a place for  
tilling. . . .

In another garden is a noble aviary,  
the birds artificial, and singing till an  
owl appears, on which they suddenly  
change their notes. Near this is the  
fountain of Dragons casting out large  
streams of water with great noises.  
In another Grotto called "Grotto di  
Natura," is an hydraulic organ; and  
below this are divers fish-ponds, in  
one of which is the statue of Neptune  
in his chariot on a sea-horse, in an-  
other a Triton; and lastly a garden  
of simples. There are besides in the  
palace many rare statues and pictures,  
bedsteads richly inlaid, and sundry  
other precious moveables; the whole  
is said to have cost the best part of a  
million. Having gratified our curios-  
ity with these artificial miracles, and  
din'd, we went to see the so famous  
natural precipice and cascade of the  
river Anio, rushing down from the  
mountains of Tivoli, with that fury  
that, what with the mist it perpetually  
casts up by the breaking of the water  
against the rocks, and what with the  
sun shining on it and forming a nat-  
ural Iris, the prodigious depth of the  
gulf below, it is enough to astonish  
one that looks on it. Upon the sum-  
mit of this rock stand the ruins and  
some pillars and cornices of the  
temple of Sibylla Tyburtina, or Al-  
bunea, a round fabric, still discovering  
some of its pristine beauty. Here was  
a great deal of gunpowder drying  
in the sun, and a little beneath, mills  
belonging to the Pope.—From "The  
Diary of John Evelyn."

## Schoolmasters

A man who does not know how to  
learn from his mistakes turns out of  
the best schoolmasters out of his life.  
—Henry Ward Beecher.

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There was no American consul in the  
town, and after breakfast he wrote to  
every one who could help him: to a  
fellow student, a Chilean he had asked  
to forward letters from Paris, to Sey-  
mour Haden in London, to Amster-  
dam, where he thought letters might  
have been sent by mistake. Then they  
settled down to wait. Every day they  
would go to the post office for letters,  
every day the officials would say,  
"Nichts! Nichts!" until they got to  
be known in the town—Whistler with  
his long hair, Ernest with his brown  
holland suit and straw hat, now fear-  
fully out of season. . . .

At the end of ten days, Whistler took  
his knapsack, put his plates in it and  
carried it to the landlord, "Herr  
Schmitz," whose daughter, "Little  
Gretchen," he had attached—probably  
the plate called "Gretchen at Heidel-  
berg." He said frankly that he was  
penniless, but here were his copper  
plates in a knapsack upon which he  
would set his seal. What was to be  
done with copper plates? the landlord  
asked. They were to be kept with  
every care as the work of a distin-  
guished artist, Whistler answered, and  
when he was back in Paris, he would  
send the money to pay his bill and then  
the landlord would send him his knap-  
sack. Herr Schmitz hesitated, while  
Whistler and Ernest were in despair  
over the necessity of trusting such  
masterpieces to him. The bargain was  
struck after much talk. The landlord  
gave them a last breakfast. Lina, the  
maid, slipped her last groschen into  
Whistler's hand, and the two set out to  
walk from Cologne, with paper and  
pencils for their baggage. . . .

ragged Ernest got twenty from the  
French consul, and the rest of the  
journey was made in comfort. On his  
return, Whistler's first appearance at  
the Café Molière was a triumph. . . .  
That Herr Schmitz was paid and  
delivered up the plates, the prints are  
the proofs. Some years after, Whistler  
went back to Cologne, where he was  
traveling with his mother. In the  
evening he slipped away to the old,  
little hotel, where the landlord and  
the landlord's daughter, grown up,  
recognized him and rejoiced.—From  
"The Life of James McNeill Whistler,"  
by E. R. and J. Pennell.

## Sir Henry Wotton as Provost of Eton

Sir Henry Wotton had proposed to  
himself, before he entered into his  
Collegiate life, to write the Life of  
Martin Luther, and in it the History  
of the Reformation, as it was carried  
on in Germany; for the doing of which  
he had many advantages by his several  
Embassies into those parts, and his in-  
terest in the several Princes of the  
Empire; by whose means he had access  
to the Records of all the Hans Towns,  
and the knowledge of many secret  
passages that fell not under common  
view; and in these he had made a  
happy progress, as was well known to  
his worthy friend Dr. Dappa, the late  
reverend Bishop of Salisbury. But in  
the midst of this design, his late  
Majesty King Charles the First, that  
knew the value of Sir Henry Wotton's  
pen, did, by a persuasive loving vi-  
olence, to which may be added a prom-  
ise of 500l. a year—force him to lay  
Luther aside, and betake himself to  
write the history of England; in which  
he proceeded to write some short char-  
acters of a few Kings, as a foundation  
upon which he meant to build; but, for  
the present, meant to be more large  
in the story of Henry the Sixth, the  
Founder of that College, in which he  
then enjoyed all the worldly happiness  
of his present being. . . .

## Snowbirds

Along the narrow sandy height  
I watch them swiftly come and go,  
Or round the leafless wood.  
Like furies of wind-driven snow,  
Revolving in perpetual flight,  
A changing multitude.  
Nearer and nearer still they sway,  
And, scattering in a circling sweep,  
Rush down without a sound;  
And now I see them peer and peep,  
Across yon level bleak and gray.  
Searching the frozen ground.  
Until a little wind upheaves  
And makes a sudden rustling there,  
And then they drop their play,  
Flash up into the sunless air,  
And, like a flight of silver leaves,  
Swirl round and sweep away.  
—Archibald Lampman.

## "Altogether Lovely"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
IN THE Song of Solomon, the descrip-  
tion of the Christ is symbolical.  
That is, certain conventional symbols  
of the literary period to which this  
book belongs are used to express the  
completely beautiful idea. When, for  
instance, it is said that "his coun-  
tenance is as Lebanon," the phrase  
simply connotes the whiteness or purity  
of the mountain snow. A few verses  
earlier, the Christ-idea has been de-  
scribed as "white and ruddy." Of  
course neither these words nor any  
others in the whole portrayal can be  
taken to mean a fleshly form. To say  
that "his cheeks are as a bed of spices,  
as sweet flowers," would be ridiculous  
if it referred literally to human  
appearance. Only because the entire  
passage means spiritual perfection of  
idea, can it be of present benefit.

Now the understanding of the Christ  
with us always is the remedy for any  
sense of human imperfections. This  
the whole world is beginning more and  
more to admit. Intelligent doing alone  
relieves any lack or trouble. The relief  
comes about through the giving way  
of the false belief before the true con-  
cept that is without limit. Every state  
of health or disease, plenty or want,  
beauty or ugliness, is mental, for it  
must be a mind of some sort that  
would try to say it is here or there.  
What one merely supposes oneself  
conscious of cannot last when one  
knows and is glad in the real being.  
Only what the one true Mind knows  
can forever satisfy. The vague "some  
sort of a mind" that never really has  
been anything, vanishes, with all its  
beliefs, through the living in the one  
right consciousness.

The divine Mind's idea of radiant  
health and beauty is entirely spiritual.  
At the best, the so-called mortal mind's  
counterparts of this comeliness are  
poor makeshifts. Everybody knows  
that the charm of a genuine friend, or  
of any doer of good, consists wholly  
in the joyous animation of Spirit. It  
depends on no supposed molding of  
matter. In the presence of real and  
all-inclusive spirituality, there is ab-  
solutely no matter to be attractive, and  
any sense of matter is of no account.  
So, through Christian Science, all  
reliance on material medication, whether  
internal or external, has to  
give way before the activity of intelli-  
gence alone as all-sufficient.

On page 247 of "Science and Health  
with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy  
says: "Beauty, as well as truth, is  
eternal; but the beauty of material  
things passes away, fading and fleeting  
as mortal belief." Anyone who has  
used devices for material doctoring,  
either inwardly or outwardly, knows  
how transient is even their seeming  
effect. Lotions, massages, enemas,  
cosmetics, electric needles, all sorts of  
material applications, are pitiful sub-  
stitutes for the one infinite Spirit as  
the sure producer of manifest health  
and grace. Trying to cover up defects  
with all sorts of artificial preparations  
can never permanently satisfy. Hence  
every mesmeric suggestion of such a  
phase of material living as the modern  
beauty parlor can avail naught when  
one understands the eternity of the  
perfect Christ-idea, which is and al-  
ways has been "altogether lovely."

Various indeed have been the so-  
called mortal mind's beliefs as to what  
makes up comeliness. American In-  
dians might daub red, yellow, or even  
blue paint upon their faces. A native  
of Zambesi might think a nose-ring an  
adornment. Some savages might pre-  
fer black circles around their eyes,  
while others might tattoo their cheeks.  
Equally barbarous are the practices of  
the twentieth-century beauty special-  
ist. Genuine freshness of complexion  
is continuously possible only for the  
one who knows that divine intelligence  
governs its whole idea, by whatever  
name it may be called. What is termed  
human skin is but the counterfeit of  
this idea. On the page of Science and  
Health already quoted from Mrs. Eddy  
also says: "Comeliness and grace are  
independent of matter. Being pos-  
sessed its qualities before they are per-  
ceived humanly. Beauty is a thing of  
life, which dwells forever in the eter-  
nal Mind and reflects the charms of  
His goodness in expression, form, out-  
line, and color."

The only way to prove the complete  
goodness of infinite Mind and its mani-  
festation is by the knowing that this  
Mind governs every detail of true  
experience. Supposedly to patch up  
human appearances with one form of  
matter or another cannot afford any  
actual healing. Such artificialities are  
seen to be a sheer waste of time and  
effort as soon as one gets even glimpses  
of the boundless availability of ver-  
itable Christian Science. As Mrs. Eddy  
continues, again on the same page,  
"The embellishments of the person are  
poor substitutes for the charms of be-  
ing, shining resplendent and eternal  
over age and decay." With her usual in-  
cisivness, she presents the truth about  
beauty, as about health, entirely apart  
from any physical sense of things.

"The recipe for beauty," she says in  
the next paragraph, "is to have less  
illusion and more Soul, to retreat from  
the belief of pain or pleasure in the  
body into the unchanging calm and  
glorious freedom of spiritual har-  
mony." Each one who may have  
thought of himself or herself as in any  
way deficient in appearance needs  
simply to rejoice that only what God  
knows of man is real. The divine Mind  
alone sees, and what this Mind sees is  
always spiritual perfection of idea.  
Only the divine Mind can possibly  
know anything about man. Unlimited  
spiritual consciousness recognizes no  
suppositional deficiencies but requires

and insures instead infinitely varied  
completeness of expression. As one  
declares and comprehends this truth,  
one finds it interpreted in just the way  
that one can understand and rejoice in.  
In other words, the illusion of physi-  
cality subsides to that extent, and the  
beauty of holiness shines forth for all  
to see. The fact that man, in the image  
and likeness of God, manifests spiri-  
tual intelligence in all thought, action,  
and aspect is what can and must make  
it true of anyone, as it was of David,  
that "he was ruddy, and withal of a  
beautiful countenance, and goodly to  
look to." Christian Science shows that  
the way of true beauty and of true  
health is everlasting in satisfaction  
because wholly spiritual.

## Rosa Bonheur and Landseer

Writing on November 26, 1897, to  
M. Venancio Deslaudes, Rosa Bonheur  
said:  
"I have your kind letter of the 26th  
inst., asking me for my impressions of  
my journey to England and Scotland.  
Anno Domini 1856, a date already far  
back in the flight of time.  
"I found England, and especially  
Scotland, a superb country in spite of  
its melancholy mists; for I prefer  
what is green to what is scorched. The  
Pyrenees, Auvergne, and Brittany are  
also to my taste. This, alas! is the  
extent of my travels. Life is too  
short; otherwise, I should have liked  
to voyage more than it has been in my  
power to do. I have had to paint pic-  
tures for a living; and when one  
works, one cannot gab about. For this  
it was that I quitted landscapes for  
animals. But on this head I have  
nothing to complain of.

"Now, to comply with your request,  
this is what I think of Sir Edwin  
Landseer. I consider him the great-  
est painter of animals and I believe  
that he will remain the greatest of his  
kind, for he has left the most admi-  
rable canvases, such as 'The Sanc-  
tuary,' 'The Battle of the Stags,' and  
'After the Battle,' not to mention many  
other masterpieces which are full of  
poetic grandeur and rare intelligence.  
In art, as in all creative things, we  
should admire first the creative fac-  
ulty; execution is secondary. In crea-  
tive power, Landseer certainly stands  
in the first rank. His coloring has  
been criticized; it has been found  
somewhat somber. But I do not share  
this opinion, for I love the Scottish  
mists, the cloud-swept mountains, and  
the dark heather—I love them with all  
my heart.

"Sincerely yours, my dear doctor  
and kind chevalier."—From "Reminiscences of Rosa Bonheur," by Theodore  
Stanton.

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By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Blindman's Buff

SECRET diplomacy still prevails with the result that nobody knows what is really happening, and as a result the air is filled with rumors. Little by little the truth about the Adriatic situation is coming to light, and it now appears that Mr. Wilson's famous dispatch was, as this paper indicated was probable at the time, no bombshell at all, cast out of a blue sky, into the picture gallery in St. James's Palace, but a sanely diplomatic reminder, to the prime ministers, of an earlier dispatch apparently ignored. For this information the world has to thank the American Ambassador in London, who seems, somewhat naturally, to have come to the conclusion that the ideal of high politics, dispensed in homeopathic doses, by an anonymous journalist in the French capital, was not only perilously near playing with the responsible politicians of several great powers, but was becoming perilously near to a distinct danger or a public nuisance.

The Foreign Office in London slams the lid on public information as to the doings of the prime ministers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informs the House that the government has no information it can, with advantage to the public service, at the moment, give it. Nevertheless the India Office proceeds to let it be known to the millions of Indian Muhammadans that the Turk is to remain in Constantinople, whilst "Pertinax" is able to inform the readers of his paper in Paris of things utterly unknown to men like Mr. Asquith and Mr. Henderson. It is all very well for Mr. Bonar Law to assure Parliament that it will have the opportunity of discussing the Turkish treaty, but Mr. Bonar Law knows that the government has an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons which is capable of railroading through anything it may desire. And it requires a distinctly ingenious nature to imagine that a ministry, whose India Office has spread abroad its policy to millions of Indian Muhammadans, will be willing to agree to a reversal of that policy except as a result of that peculiarly Turkish product, a palace revolution.

It is by just these methods that the radical movement in the United Kingdom is being strengthened, and the Labor Party built up. Only the other day, as a result of such tactics, a body of active and able Liberal members of Parliament detached themselves from the historic parties, and announced their adherence to the Labor Party. The day of secret diplomacy, in short, is approaching sunset. Its exponents, as is always the way of exponents of a lost cause, are the last to see it, nevertheless the fact obtains. Unquestionably the Coalition majority in the House of Commons can put through the Turkish treaty, to which the new French ministry of Mr. Millerand is even more completely committed. But it may prove that this is the last treaty which will be negotiated behind closed doors, the last treaty in which a handful of statesmen of the great powers will be able to dispose of the destinies of nations without the nations knowing the fates designed for them.

The whole question is doubly complicated by an uncertainty as to the position of the United States. Nobody seems, indeed, to be particularly clear as to Mr. Wilson's views in this matter. Since war was never declared, by the United States against Turkey, and since the country has made quite manifest its determination not to take any mandate for the Ottoman dominions, the other great powers would be, no doubt, diplomatically justified in ignoring it in the Turkish settlement. That this has been done is, however, extremely improbable. Nevertheless what remains equally a matter of darkness with everything else, is the relation of the government in Washington to the prime ministers in London, in this matter of Turkey. For a time, everybody knows, Washington took a distinct hand in the negotiations. The question of Thrace, for instance, largely occupied Mr. Wilson's attention, and the mandate to Greece to occupy Smyrna was delivered when the United States was represented at the Paris Conference. Unfortunately intrigues over the Turkish settlement seem to have sprung up in the United States, just as elsewhere, and it seems to have been a knowledge of these intrigues which was partially responsible for the somewhat hurried moves made in London. Mr. Wilson was anxious that the Near Eastern settlement should be delayed until he was able to take a hand in it. The British Ambassador was equally anxious that every conceivable delay should be granted which would give the United States the opportunity for reconsidering its position on the mandate. But it must frankly be admitted that such a policy involved great injustices. To the United States it might be all the same whether the settlement came in January, in April, or in June. But every hour of delay brought financial ruin in sight of minor powers, like Greece, compelled to keep an army mobilized, at a cost of a million and a half drachmae every day.

From all of this it is perfectly clear that there are many facets, as every thinking person must know, to the aftermath of a great war. But this does not mean that there is anything to be gained by a resort to so discredited an agency as secret diplomacy. Secret diplomacy was a perfectly natural outcome of a condition of things which made a king or an oligarchy a dispenser of a national policy. Republics and constitutional monarchies have, however, for long claimed that the voice of the people must decide. Willy and Nicky might negotiate treaties in the cabin of a royal yacht, without as much as a foreign minister to check their enjoyment. But in the United States, in France, or in the United Kingdom, all this long ago became impossible. When, therefore, a minister or a ministry undertakes to do, on the strength of a parliamentary majority, the very thing which has been taken out of the hands of the divine right, the one or the other may no doubt be acting strictly con-

stitutionally, as indeed were Willy and Nicky, but it does not follow that they are acting with any greater wisdom than those egregious autocrats.

Meantime if Senator Moses' motion, with respect to the claims of Greece in the settlement, is to be discussed with any meaning, it should be discussed at once, and an opportunity taken for making clear where the Senate stands in the matter. The "highest authorities" and the "most undoubted sources of information" assure the world, through the press today, that this week will see the practical negotiation of the Turkish Treaty. An academic debate, therefore, some time in the future, as to the Senate's views on Mr. Moses' resolution will amount to just about as much as the lucubrations of a certain historian as to what would have happened if Napoleon had won the Battle of Waterloo. But then Napoleon did not, neither will a resolution of the Senate be powerful to affect the accomplished fact of the prime ministers in St. James's Palace. If only some one like Senator Moses would get up in the Senate, and really open the shutters so that the man in the street might look into the council chamber of the world, and discover what is really happening, he would render a great service to humanity.

### Mr. Hoover's Platform

IT WOULD not, possibly, be an easy task to convince the so-called party leaders of the United States, either Democratic or Republican, that the lines which heretofore have separated their parties have been, as some are claiming, virtually obliterated. So long, indeed, has it been the custom, at convention time and later on the stump, to "point with pride" to party triumphs or pledges, and to "view with alarm" the perilous, unpatriotic, and specious pronouncements of the opposition, that the political "spellbinder" would no doubt stand aghast at the thought of being deprived of his favorite ammunition. Platforms, in days gone by, were more easily constructed on distinctive architectural lines, if the term is permissible, than they are today. Events preceding and following the Civil War in the United States served to divide thought and opinion. There was, for instance, the never-adjusted question of state rights. The "bitter enders," of whom so much is being said today in connection with an entirely different subject, might, it would seem, reasonably claim their inheritance of tenacity and persistence from the original advocates of these state rights. Then there were the questions growing out of the problems of reconstruction, the tariff, the currency, and, later on, the great issues of prohibition and suffrage. On most of these questions the two great parties, so-called, have usually been sufficiently divided to make the framing of divergent political platforms a comparatively easy task, at least for the purposes of a campaign. All of which, even as late as 1912, convinced some disgruntled observer, a mere voter no doubt, that platforms, after all, were only built "to get in on."

The uninitiated observer, looking from the outside, possibly wonders just what the "paramount issues" of the 1920 presidential campaign are to be. Both prohibition and suffrage, apparently, have passed the state-rights stage of controversy or speculation. The tariff is no longer a dominant economic or social issue. A review of the last seven years, in the light of the party platform pledge so solemnly made in 1912, is quite convincing that the party in power could not, or did not, reduce the then high cost of living, but that, on the contrary, costs are approximately double what they were in 1912, when the Baltimore convention committed its candidate and party to the cause of the people. The former tireless champions of silver, those insistent upon its remonetization on a fixed parity with gold, are quiescent, now that silver is at a premium and the demand is for more of the metal than the mines produce. To what, then, are the platform framers to "point with pride"? What, as partisans, are they to "view with alarm," with any assurance that their pronouncements will appeal to the masses of their former adherents?

There are indications, unmistakably convincing, that the present hour, in which there is no lack of issues, and great issues, will raise up, even if it has not already done so, a champion, or champions of the Nation's cause. Herbert Hoover, in New York, recently outlined a fairly comprehensive platform for some party and some candidate, in which the most conspicuous plank is a declaration of American ideals. Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, also quite recently outlined a somewhat similar platform, admittedly for himself. Governor Lowden is an avowed candidate for the presidential nomination. Mr. Hoover, so far as known, is thus far perhaps only a "receptive" candidate. But it is quite clearly Mr. Hoover's intent thus early to define his position, so that there may be no misconception concerning his views. In his case, and also in the case of Governor Lowden, there is apparent a purpose to serve notice upon those who would become their political or partisan champions, that platforms cannot be built around them, but must be built under them. This process, whatever its result, will quite definitely outline the work which must be done at both the Chicago and San Francisco conventions, presuming for the time being that Mr. Hoover, if nominated, will be the candidate of the Democrats. It indicates that, long before the conventions assemble, the people of the United States are to be in a position to know whether they are choosing their candidates and endorsing their party platforms, or this choice of men and issues is being made for them by self-appointed party leaders.

Mr. Hoover finds no sympathy in the American democracy for either the radical or the exploiter of class privilege. He declares himself the friend of neither the radical nor the reactionary, and insists that the American philosophy "is based upon equality of opportunity, a principle which is in itself the negation of class." Dealing somewhat more concretely, perhaps, with what he regards as present-day economic problems, he says: "It is the essence of this democracy that progress of the mass must arise from progress of the individual. It does not permit the presence in the community of those who will not give full meed of service. The method and measures by which the great problems confronting the Nation are solved will depend on which

of these three conceptions, socialism, private privilege, or democracy, will reach the ascendancy. Clinging to American ideals will mean the final isolation and political abandonment of the minor groups who hope for domination of government, either by the 'interests' or by radical social theories."

Possibly Mr. Hoover did not intend that such pronouncements, and others of a similar character, should be taken as the basis of any political party's platform, but it is fair to infer that he is willing that they should be accepted as outlining his individual views, if not his political platform.

### Argentines to Honor Columbus

IN THE broad and beautiful Paseo Colon, in front of the Government House in Buenos Aires, there is soon to arise, not a Statue of Liberty, as Liberty is symbolized by the majestic statue in New York harbor, but, rather, a "Statue of Discovery," symbolized, naturally, in a towering figure of Christopher Columbus. This monument to the discoverer of the Americas, with its twenty-two-foot image of Columbus hewn from a single block of Italian marble, will lift its head nearly a hundred feet above the Plaza Colon, which it will overlook, and will command the wide expanse of the River Plate where it flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

The people of the chief city of South America cheerfully pay tribute to Columbus the discoverer, as they already have honored Washington the founder, for Buenos Aires is a cosmopolitan city, with many Spaniards, Italians, and other Old World peoples who, perhaps, have hit upon a shorter and surer road to what is known as Americanization than has yet been found elsewhere, even where the search has been more insistent. Buenos Aires, many years ago, put aside the manners and customs of provincialism, to assume the dignity and the beauty of a modern city of the New World. This discarding of traditional limitations was the first tangible evidence given to the world of the progressive tendencies of the people of the Argentine capital which have since been exemplified in their architecture, broad streets, beautiful parks, impressive churches and theaters, and modern homes. The raising of the great figure of Columbus will but add another to the numerous statues of famous people which already dot the parks and squares, though it will perhaps be the tallest and most conspicuous. The statue, as designed by the sculptor Arnaldo Zocchi, an Italian, depicts Columbus, the voyager, about to set out upon the quest which took him to the shores of the New World. Critics declare, it is said, that for symbolic beauty and grandeur of proportions the monument will be one of the most impressive in the world. The column supporting the statue of the discoverer is placed upon a base covered with sculptured scenes and figures. The front part, or socle, is the bow of a Latin ship about to be launched into the sea by four half-clad youths bent with effort. This scene is, of course, meant to represent the start of the caravels of Columbus from the port of Palos, Spain. High up on the bow of the vessel is the figure of Civilization. In the toga of a Roman matron, she extends with naked arm the torch which illumines the new lands, and toward which a youth beside her, Genius, gazes expectantly. From this base rises the pedestal, slender, but solid as a lighthouse, and on its summit, straight and upstanding, towers the still youthful figure of Columbus the Discoverer.

Thus again are the people of a great city of the New World to perpetuate a record of achievement, a record at once inspirational and commemorative. Sculptors delve deep into marble or fashion plastic clay, and the appreciative peoples of nations and cities set up their statues, not to honor those who neither need nor ask such tribute, but thereby the better to emphasize and perpetuate the lessons which vision, determination, and singleness of purpose have forcefully taught. In such memorials one may read something of what it means when even one of humble origin gives perhaps all he has, all his efforts, all his thought, unselfishly for the advancement of his fellow men. The great memorial to Ulysses S. Grant, on Riverside Drive in New York City, the monument to Lincoln in the city of Washington, the statue to be erected to Columbus in Buenos Aires, are not tributes to those whose illustrious names they bear, so much as daily and hourly reminders of what it means to give.

### Dundee

"We wr' the Bonnets o' Bonnie Dundee!" Bonnie Dundee? Well, yes, to him who dwells there it is; to the stranger, it may not appear quite in that way. But does not this assertion apply to other cities? "If you would cease to dislike a city," to adapt a saying of Barrie's, "try to get nearer its heart." It is only when the merits of a place are revealed that it ceases to be uninteresting. And Dundee is no exception to this rule. Spread along the base and over the slopes of a hill, the summit of which commands an excellent view of the fertile Carse of Gowrie, the Sidlaw Hills and the mouth of the Tay, Dundee deserves a special page in the diary of the tourist.

But it is not the scenery with which the city is fringed that most impresses the visitor. Rather is it the smokestacks that appear to be dotted all over Dundee, affording a strange contrast to the undulating fields and woodlands of the outskirts. In the smokestacks lies the key to Dundee's industrial life, for these, towering high above the housetops, represent, in most cases, jute and hemp mills, of which they are a vital part. Contrary to popular notion, Dundee is more of a jute center than a marmalade city. In fact the streets are alive with lorries carrying bales of Bengal fiber, but only occasionally may boxes containing the rind of the orange be seen in the process of transportation.

As a seaport, Dundee claims some distinction. It is the point of arrival and departure of a seal and whaling fleet, around which circle strange tales of the Frozen North; it is the destination of many large steamers from India that berth alongside the great wharves at the river's edge; it has splendid dry docks and shipyards, which proved a great asset to the United Kingdom during the

war; and it is a naval base into which British warships put for repairs.

These activities, however, employ few hands compared to the jute and hemp mills. Scarcely a street can be entered that is free from the click of the shuttle, the hum of the spindle, the din of the driving wheel. Out of the gates in the morning, afternoon, and evening pour thousands of workers, for it is upon them that the jute and hemp industry depends.

But what of the mill workers? In many respects they are like other mill workers. They toil through the long day for enough compensation to pay the rent of a one, two, or three-room house, to purchase food on a not too generous scale, and to buy clothes. Thrift is a habit of theirs; therefore they save a little for a rainy day. Until recent times, however, no class of people permitted the grass to grow over its roof more than they; and yet no class appreciates more the value of education.

Three generations ago Scots householders paid a window tax. That imposition had the effect of shutting out light, for people who declined to pay had to build up the window space. Time uncovered the absurdity of such a law, and the tax was abolished. It was only a few years afterward that many windows were restored, and the light of day was again permitted to flood the rooms from which it had been excluded. Although there are few rooms now into which the light does not shine, still some of the "blocked" windows may yet be seen in the working-class districts in Dundee. These windows are symbolic of a condition which the reawakening of the worker is fast putting in the background.

### Editorial Notes

THE invitation which has just been issued by the Liberal Parliamentary Party in England to Mr. Lloyd George to attend a gathering of the party, and explain his views on Liberalism, is full enough of interest and to spare. The last five years have dealt strangely with traditional party landmarks, and, in spite of Mr. Asquith's brilliant restatements of Liberalism at Paisley, it is doubtful whether the Liberalism of Gladstone, any more than the Conservatism of Salisbury, can ever again take their place, unmodified, in British politics. That Mr. Lloyd George will state a platform; that he will call it Liberalism; and that it will receive a wide acceptance may go without saying. But that it will not represent the Liberalism of any accepted school may be equally taken for granted. If, as is more than possible, Mr. Asquith is, once again, a member of Parliament when the meeting is held, and, as such, attends the gathering, the proceedings ought to be very much worth while.

THE fact that the man who has held the position of president of the City Policemen's Union in Boston ever since the members of that organization left the city to the mercies of the mob has resigned, and gone back to his former trade of bricklaying, apparently closes another chapter in the affairs of this union. It also seems to argue anew that a shoemaker should stick to his last.

PROFESSOR BULLAND, director of the Paris Observatory, has given his views as to the mysterious sounds recently heard at wireless stations. Although he admits that everything is possible, still he considers that the sun, with its well-known adverse effects on wireless messages, was probably the unconscious author of all the unusual signals picked up. This is rather a blow to the "message from Mars" theory.

CONSIDERATION of the desire of Hawaii to be admitted as a state in the North American Union will involve much more than the pleasantly vague impression which most Americans have of ukuleles, pineapples, and sunshine. If Congress depended upon mere impressions, doubtless the islands would be admitted in a trice. They would then constitute the first of the United States outside the continent. Their population includes, however, not only the Hawaiians themselves, as well as the Americans and Europeans, but a constantly increasing percentage of the Japanese. Probably this element will require even more earnest consideration than did the Mexicans in New Mexico, or the Indians in Oklahoma. Hawaii is entitled to expect just what is right for itself and for all concerned.

LINCOLN'S refusal to attempt any eulogy of Washington was, of course, one of the highest forms of eulogy. Still, men of a moral stature less than that of Lincoln cannot, with due regard to the fitness of things, follow Lincoln's example in this matter. The general appreciation of Washington cannot be effectively expressed by silence.

ON FEBRUARY 3, The Times of London announced that wallflowers were in bloom in Harrow. Other though less sensational signs of spring had been manifest before the lapse of the year's first month. Red anemones, fulgents, had shown their crimson heads, and yellow aconites made merry patterns on the brown earth in gardens of the bleak Chilterns. But wallflowers in January were certainly worthy of mention in The Times columns, though those Harrow gillyflowers must have been sturdy plants of two or three seasons' growth whose nature it is to bloom in midwinter. In London, February's advent was marked by snowdrops and violets in the baskets of the flowerwomen. These home flowers were the immediate successors to a perfect avalanche of the fluffiest mimosa, which invaded every shop and barrow; January meanwhile entirely refusing to provide the contrast of frost and snow to the sun-filled flower of the Riviera.

THE picture sketched by Dr. Anton Trumbitch, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister in the Davidovitch Cabinet, of the confusion and demoralization in southeastern Europe, certainly has its fantastic side. So complete, he declared, is this turmoil that rolling stock sent beyond the frontier has a habit of never coming back again! Fancy a train starting across the border from the United States into Canada and being perhaps lost forever. There would hardly be much traveling, except "on business," and not more of that than was absolutely necessary!